The Literary Digest

(Title Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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MR. TAFT JUDGED BY HIS MESSAGE

WERE THE COOK RECORDS "COOKED"?

CRITICS OF THE NICARAGUA PROGRAM

CAUSES OF THE BRITISH CRISIS

JAPAN'S MILITARISM COOLING OFF

DR. JONNESCO AND HIS "STOVAIN"

THE GYROSCOPIC CAR A REALITY

HOW THE OLD PAINTERS VIEWED CHRISTMAS

WHAT WAS THE STAR OF BETHLEHEM?

THE "SERPENT'S TONGUE" AND MR. WATSON'S

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FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers

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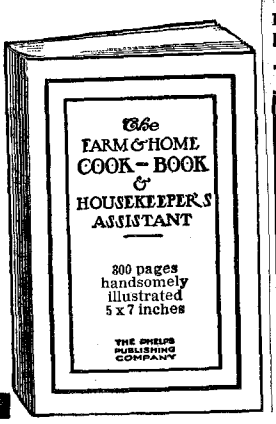
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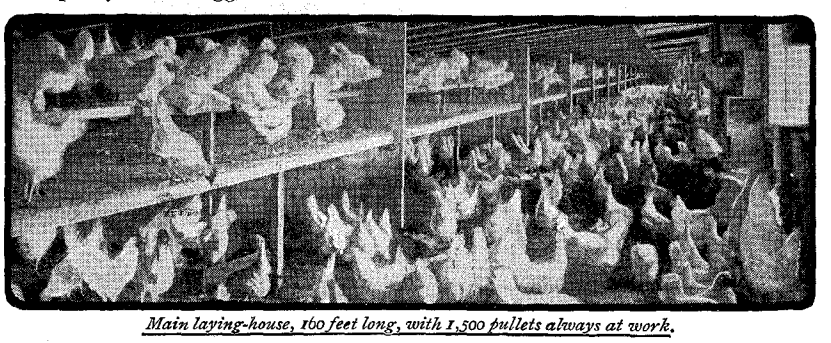

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A CORRECTION

In the fourth paragraph of the advertisement of John I. Brown & Son, in our issue of Nov. 13th, page 865, the word **USELESS** was printed instead of **USEFUL** owing to a typographical error.

This error made the advertisement read as if Messrs. John I. Brown & Son were making reflection on the merits of cough or voice lozenges other than Brown's Bronchial Troches.

Those of our readers familiar with the standing and reputation of this old and conservative house will appreciate that no such slight was intended. Others, however, may not be so well informed and we trust that each of our subscribers will see and read this explanation, also the advertisement in its correct form on this page. We regret the error exceedingly.

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VOL. XXXIX., NO. 25 NEW YORK, DECEMBER 18, 1909 WHOLE NUMBER, 1026

TOPICS OF THE DAY

MR. TAFT JUDGED BY HIS MESSAGE

NO decisive answer is found in the President's message to the insistent question whether he is with the progressives or with the reactionaries, such test topics as the Sherman Antitrust Law, the Interstate Commerce Law, and the conservation of natural resources being held over for future special messages. For this reason one paper declares the message "chiefly remarkable for what it does not say." It "leaves the American people exactly where they have been for nine weary months in their fruitless endeavor to discover what sort of President they elected in November, 1908," says *The North American* (Rep.), of Philadelphia, which adds the prediction that "not for much longer will there be suspension of judgment of the President who put forth the spineless message, the best commentary on which is that it has the unqualified approval of Speaker Cannon and the members of the New York Stock Exchange." The same paper points its argument by comparing his letter of acceptance of the Presidential nomination sixteen months ago with his present message, declaring that in the former he "championed unequivocally every important Roosevelt policy," while the latter is "a chronicle of omissions of anything of real importance." "The sensation it creates is that of not creating a sensation," says the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), which adds: "It is neither hot nor cold." On every side it is contrasted with a typical Roosevelt message. "Roosevelt used to pour out passionate calls to the country to awake and enlist for a crusade," remarks the Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.), whereas "Taft invites his fellow citizens to sit down quietly and talk over the affairs of the nation." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) finds the latter method "as soothing as the prayer of the bishop following the violently eruptive sermon of the evangelist." In the opinion of the New York *Outlook*, which boasts Mr. Roosevelt as "contributing editor," the message "is not less explicit, but it is less electrical" than the messages we had become used to. The same publication points out that Mr. Taft's method will "do little to create a public pressure on the Congress," since he addresses that body directly, instead of talking over its head to the people. "The so-called insurgents will not be satisfied with the message," says Senator Hale (Rep.) to an interviewer. Even *The Wall Street Journal* (Fin.) fails to discover any traces of radicalism in the message, which, it remarks, "may almost be said to lean a trifle too much in the opposite direction."

The Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) pronounces it "most disappointingly conservative," and remarks: "Sooner or later the President will have to choose his path. The sooner, we say, the better." Similar comment is found in the Buffalo *Times* (Dem.), the Chattanooga *Times* (Dem.), the Detroit *News* (Ind.), the Boston *Journal* (Rep.), the Raleigh (N. C.) *News and Observer* (Dem.), the Norfolk *Virginia-Pilot* (Dem.), the Newark *Evening News* (Ind.), the St. Louis *Star* (Rep.), the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.), and the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.); many of the Democratic papers definitely asserting that he stands for reaction.

The Daily People (Socialist Labor) thinks that "contempt for labor is the leading characteristic of the message," since "every labor question except the improper use of the injunction against strikes is absolutely ignored."

On the other hand many editors ridicule the idea that President Taft's conservatism alines him with the reactionaries rather than with the progressives. "Except in the Winona speech," remarks the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.), "he has said nothing that indicated reactionary sympathies, and the annual message is certainly that of a progressive statesman." According to the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), "there is scarcely a suggestion or recommendation in it that does not appeal to Democrats quite as strongly as to Republicans." "A great majority of the Republican Senators and Representatives approve the message," says Walter Wellman in a dispatch to the Chicago *Record-Herald*. Any disappointment that may be felt by the more radical Republicans is tempered, he says, by hope for the future; their tendency being to regard the message as merely the prolog to the real play. Of Mr. Taft's own attitude toward himself and his office Mr. Wellman says:

"He believes he is going to get upon the statute-books more laws for the regulation of corporations, stock issues, interstate commerce, publicity, etc., than even Mr. Roosevelt ever advocated.

"It is interesting to know that in these plans and expectations President Taft counts upon the support of Senator Aldrich and Speaker Cannon. . . . . .

"The confidence which President Taft feels in his ability to secure progressive legislation during the coming winter is based upon these considerations:

"1. When the progressives in the two Houses learn he is for policies which accord with their contentions they can do nothing else than support him and them.

"2. He has received assurances from Senator Aldrich and Speaker Cannon that they will stand by him, and the President believes both are sincere.

"3. He believes in their sincerity, because both have told him of their fear, shared by all Republicans, that if something be not done to allay discontent the Republicans will lose the next House.

"4. He has special reason to believe in the sincerity of Mr. Cannon, because the Speaker is eager to rehabilitate himself in public favor and outwit his enemies."

"There is still in the White House a man whose instincts are for progress rather than for reaction," says the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.). While the message, says the Hartford *Courant*

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(Rep.), "lacks the spice of the Roosevelt messages," it is nevertheless "as sound and earnest as those were." "The message is progressive," declares the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), and *The Record* (Ind. Dem.), of the same city, predicts that "it will strengthen the public confidence in the discretion and judgment of Mr. Taft." John Temple Graves, in Mr. Hearst's New York *American* (Ind.), warns the reactionaries against assuming that Mr. Taft has spent his ammunition. The message, he says, is merely "a picket-shot which tells that the battalions of remedial legislation are steadily and confidently marching to the front." The Richmond *News-Leader* (Dem.) finds comfort in the indications that Mr. Taft is going to give us an Administration "without disturbance and turmoil." The message leaves the critics of the President, according to a Washington dispatch to the New York *Herald* (Ind.), "in a state of suspended animation." "We no longer see the wrinkled front and the clinched teeth," exclaims the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), "and over the printed pages a benignant countenance seems to look forth upon a world of peace, the countenance of a man and a President considering, in calmness and with a philosophical mind, what recommendations for the public welfare he shall make to the Congress."

Many papers specially commend the President for making his message essentially a business man's message. Says the Washington *Post* (Ind.):

"There is not a syllable in the message which could operate to retard in the slightest degree the resumption of commercial and industrial activity. On the contrary, the sensitive heart of business should be quickened and stimulated, as doubtless it will be."

With Mr. Taft, says the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), "the administration of the Government is apparently a plain matter of business in the public interest, not a game to be played for personal amusement or political effect." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) enlarges upon the same idea:

"If this is not a business man's message there never was one. Our foreign relations are considered in their commercial rather than their political aspect. It is so with the Near-East and the Far-East countries, and especially so with the nations of our own hemisphere. Has America with its missions and schools won the good-will of Eastern Asia? It can and should be turned to trade account. Have we gained a more influential position with the countries to the south? It should be used to bring about larger and ever-expanding trade relations helpful to the prosperity and peace of all concerned. Even the State Department, says the President in effect, should be reorganized in the way of making it more an agency for the watch and ward of our exterior commerce and less an engine for political adjustment. And it is in no narrow tariff exclusion spirit that President Taft considers these matters. Congress has placed in his hands a mighty weapon with which to fight for trade with tariff reprisals, but the President recognizes that outside markets are things to be won in peace and not conquered in force; and he assures the country that no use will be made of this weapon except in the improbable cases of an obvious effort to impose against our commerce deliberate and flagrant discriminations."

Abroad the message is interpreted as indicating that the United States is destined to play an increasingly powerful part in the world's affairs, especially from the standpoint of commerce. Thus the Paris *Siècle* sums up the message as bespeaking prosperity at home and expansion by force or persuasion abroad, and it thinks that President Taft's reluctance to apply the maximum duties will do much to calm European inquietude over the new Tariff Law.

THE TARIFF

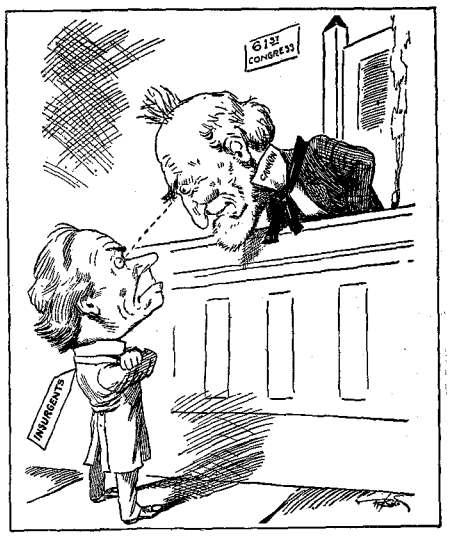
While the "insurgents," after President Taft's Winona speech, can scarcely have looked for any encouragement in their efforts to reopen the tariff debate during this session, they will doubtless find some comfort in his latest words on the functions of the new tariff board. This board, the President makes clear, will not heed the commands of the "standpatters" not to inquire into and publish differences in cost of production here and abroad. The President notes that nothing "halts business and interferes with the course of prosperity so much as the threatened revision of the tariff," and "it seems to me unwise to attempt it," without more investigation; so "I have directed the tariff board to make an investigation," but to make it "wholly without respect to the effect which the facts may have in calling for a readjustment of the rates of duty."

To the Troy *Times* (Rep.) the President's attitude in this is "most reassuring," since it means, "for two or three years at least, immunity from the menace of tariff changes based on inaccurate or inadequate information." The Indianapolis *Star* (Ind. Rep.), however, complains that the President is evidently blind to the fact that "the tariff in important respects is unjust and spoliatory," and the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) remarks bitterly: "This will delight the men who have the whole of industrial America by the throat, and whose powers of exaction are dependent almost entirely upon the laws passed by their tools and approved by Mr. Taft."

Greater comfort for the revisionists is to be found in a recent public utterance by Secretary MacVeagh, who told the Massachusetts Bankers' Association that a "new tariff era" has begun. To quote:

"The Republican party has changed its front. Whereas it has

'TWIXT DEVIL AND DEEP SEA.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.



"WHAT! YOU STILL HERE?"
—Triggs in the New York *Press*.

CONGRESS MEETS.

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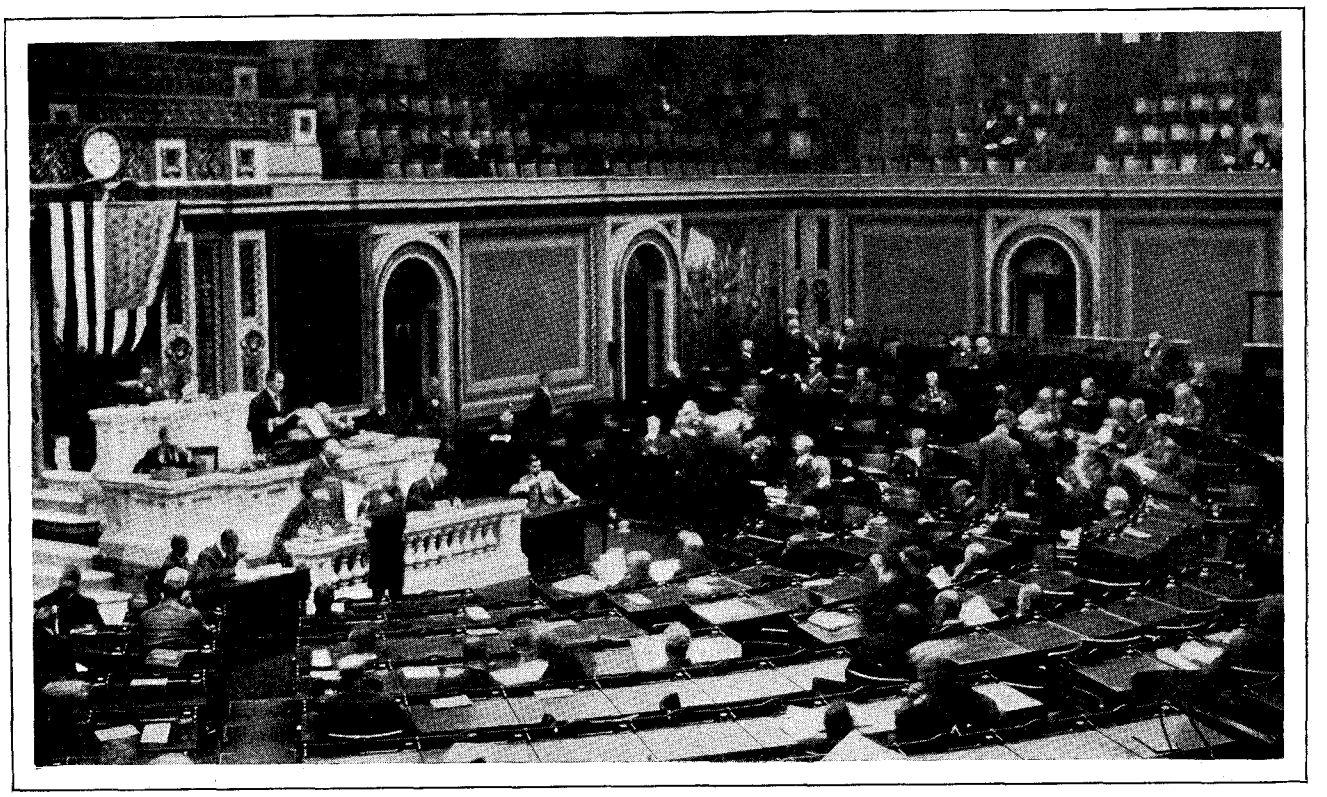


READING THE MESSAGE TO EMPTY BENCHES.

How Congress took it. The few members in their seats in the House are writing, talking, or reading, and the most attentive listeners, apparently, are the eight lonely visitors in the gallery.

been marching toward higher and higher tariff, it has now faced about and is marching, no matter how slow any one may think its present pace is, toward lower tariffs. It has recognized changed conditions. This is a wonderful, radical, and fundamental change, the importance of which has not been sufficiently recognized.

"It is true that the Payne Bill does not contain as much downward revision as the great majority of members of the Republican party had wished. It is perfectly well known that it did not contain as much of that revision as the President wished."

CUTTING DOWN EXPENSES

It seems that while the individual cost of living continues to soar, Uncle Sam's cost of living has been brought down. This cutting down of public expenses is regarded by many papers as the most important fact emphasized in the President's message.

The total estimates for next year are more than $40,000,000 below the sum of this year's appropriations. No other President, says the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), has ever done this. Mr. Taft, remarks the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.), "has made good on the big thing he set himself to do the very week he took office." He "has rebuked, by the propaganda of example and the logic of deed, the growing extravagance in Federal administration." On every side the chorus is one of approval, no voice having yet been raised to warn us of unguessed perils lurking in the practise of economy. Says the New York *Evening Sun*, evidently in a reminiscent mood: "Of course, the lowly duty of living within your income is one which would appeal only to a statesman who did not have plans for the reformation of the universe."

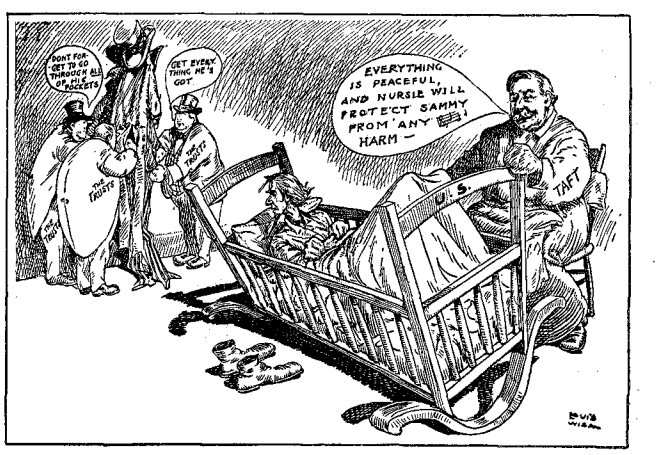
The President has not rested content with cutting the estimates. Says the New York *Tribune* (Rep.):

"For more substantial economies it is necessary to look to the reduction of the costs of permanent administration. With this in view the President reports that 'the Treasury Department has instituted an investigation by one of the most skilled accountants in the United States.' The object of the investigation is to devise means 'to increase the average efficiency of each employee' of the Federal Government. 'There is great room,' says the President, 'for improvement to that end, not only by the reorganization of bureaus and departments and in the avoidance of duplication, but also in the treatment of the individual employee.'

"For the thorough investigation of this subject two years will be required. It is to be hoped that it will be pursued with vigor, irrespective of any tendency which an increase of revenues may have to reduce the present pressure for economy. The need of promoting individual efficiency is present in the public service everywhere to-day. If the Federal Government can set the example of an efficient organization, which has no place for the overpaid, the incompetent, the idler, or the supernumerary, it will exert a salutary influence in the States and the cities."

THE MESSAGE IN BRIEF

Opening his message with a long and detailed account of this country's present relations with foreign Governments, the President reports amity and good understanding except in the case of Nicaragua, with which we have severed diplomatic relations. He says the Central-American Republics have long been complaining "against the Zelaya Government of Nicaragua, which has kept Central America in constant tension or turmoil." After a reference to "the unspeakable barbarities and oppression alleged to


DON'T FORGET TO GO THROUGH ALL OF HIS POCKETS
GET EVERYTHING HE'S GOT
EVERYTHING IS PEACEFUL, AND NURSIE WILL PROTECT SAMMY FROM ANY HARM —
THE TRUSTS
THE TRUSTS
U. S.
TAFT

SOOTHING SIRUP.

There is nothing sensational or disturbing in the President's message.
—Wise in the Newark *News*.

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have been committed by the Zelaya Government," he goes on to say that Cannon and Groce, the two Americans shot by Zelaya's order, "were officers in the organized forces of a revolution," and as such "were entitled to be dealt with as prisoners of war." In connection with this situation the United States Government

STRANGE HOW LONG IT TOOK LITTLE RED RIDINGHOOD TO TUMBLE TO THE FACT THAT THE OLD WOLF WASN'T HER GRANDMOTHER!

—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader.*

"is intending to take such future steps as may be found most consistent with its dignity, its duty to American interests, and its moral obligations to Central America and to civilization."

As a result of rigid departmental economies he reports that "the estimates for the expenses of the Government for the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1911, are less than the appropriations for this current fiscal year by $42,818,000." By June 30, 1911, he predicts a Treasury surplus of $35,931,000. The President advocates civil pensions.

Of the Sugar Trust's customs frauds he says that "criminal prosecutions are now proceeding against a number of the Government officers," and he fears that an investigation of the frauds by Congress at present "might by giving immunity and otherwise prove an embarrassment in securing conviction of the guilty parties."

Referring to the oft-exprest fear that the "maximum and minimum" clause in the Tariff Act—of which the application rests with the President—is likely to lead to a tariff war, he "begs to express the hope and belief that no such result need be anticipated," since "no one is seeking a tariff war or a condition in which the spirit of retaliation shall be aroused." He explains the importance of the new tariff board in preparing the way for future revisions, but characterizes as "unwise" any immediate attempts at further revision, since "nothing halts business and interferes with the course of prosperity so much as the threatened revision of the tariff." In this connection he says: "It is well to note that the increase in the cost of living is not confined to this country, but prevails the world over, and that those who would charge increases in prices to the existing protective tariff must meet the fact that the rise in prices has taken place almost wholly in those products of the factory and farm in respect to which there has been either no increase in the tariff or in many instances a very considerable reduction."

"The greatest need in our American institutions," according to the President, is "a change in judicial procedure" which shall do away with "the deplorable delays in the administration of civil and criminal law," and he recommends to Congress legislation providing for the appointment by the President of a commission to report upon the needed reforms. Touching on labor questions, he quotes the declaration in the Republican platform that no injunction or temporary restraining order should be issued without notice, except where irreparable injury would result from delay, in which case a speedy hearing thereafter should be granted," and he recommends legislation in accordance with this promise.

He states that the developments in the operation of the so-called "Sherman Antitrust Law" and the "Interstate Commerce Law" "call for a discussion and some suggestions as to amendments," but adds that he will embody these in a special message to come later.

Of postal savings-banks he says, "I am convinced that the people desire such banks, and am sure that when the banks are furnished they will be productive of the utmost good."

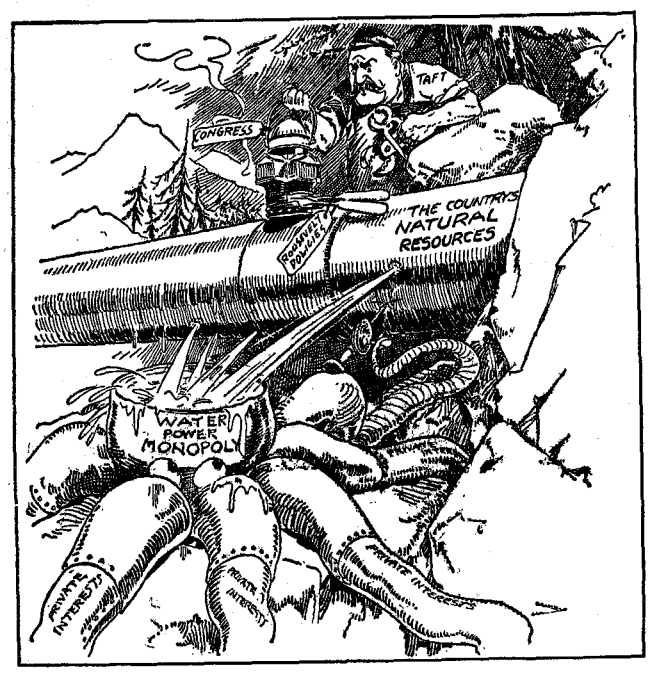
He "earnestly recommends" the passage of a ship-subsidy bill.

He recommends the admission of New Mexico and Arizona as separate States.

He promises a special message on the conservation and utilization of the nation's natural resources.

As a step toward the stamping out of the "white-slave trade" he suggests the appropriation of a sum of $50,000 "to be used by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for the employment of special inspectors," to bring those responsible for this trade to conviction under a Federal law.

He advocates a "Bureau of Public Health."



A BIG JOB FOR THE PLUMBER.

—Bradley in the Chicago *News.*

IN ONE WORD.

—Bradley in the Chicago *News.*

HIS BUSY DAY.

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UNION LABOR'S REPUDIATION OF THE SALOON

ALL doubt as to the attitude of union labor toward the saloon, declares *The Western Christian Advocate*, of Cincinnati, is cleared away by the unequivocal statements of prominent labor leaders during the recent annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which was held in Toronto, Canada. "The time has come," proclaimed Samuel Gompers, the Federation's president, "when the saloon and the labor movement must be divorced." Others who spoke no less emphatically were Thomas L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, John Mitchell, ex-president of that organization, and John B. Lennon, treasurer of the Federation. Said Mr. Mitchell, a leader idolized by the unions:

THOMAS L. LEWIS,

President of the United Mine Workers, who asserts that "the trade-unions are doing more for the cause of temperance than any other institution in the world."

"Poverty has driven many a strong man to drink, and drink has driven many a strong man to poverty. I am not at all imprest with the argument that if you close down the liquor traffic you bring about a calamity. Rather the contrary. There is a readjustment of society. Nothing has done more to bring misery upon innocent women and children than the money spent in drink.

"No man has a right to spend a cent upon himself until he has first provided for his family. The average workingman does not yet earn enough to give his family all the comforts they deserve. He has no money to spend on drink without robbing his family. I believe that, as the labor movement grows, so will the temperance movement grow."

Mr. Lennon, discussing the effect of the liquor traffic on the standard of living, declared that "to the trade-unionist there is no redeeming feature in the saloon." To quote:

"What is the effect of the liquor traffic on the standard of living of the people? Is there any influence gone out from the saloon that has helped to make men and women better? The labor movement is essentially a moral movement. It stands for equal opportunity for men and women, tho it believes that it should be made more easily possible for women to become home-makers. Who could deny that the liquor traffic was driving women to work in factories, in workshops, and at washtubs who ought not to be there? The trade-union movement was opposed to child labor, yet who could deny that the liquor traffic was driving into industrial life boys and girls who should be in the school or on the playground? The liquor traffic tended to decrease wages, never to increase them. The use of alcohol made workmen less skilful, and drove men to lower scales of employment and reward. Every cent spent in the liquor business was wasted, bringing no social benefit or moral uplift."

Said President Lewis, who believes that "the trade-unions are doing more for the cause of temperance than any other institution in the world":

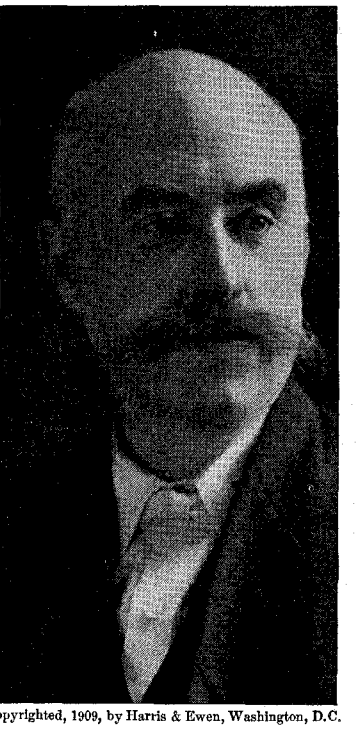
"If you want to know where the miners of America stand upon the temperance question, I'll tell you. In our constitution we have a clause which forbids any member to sell intoxicants even at a picnic. That's what we think of the liquor traffic. Some people say that the saloon is a necessary evil. I don't believe in that kind of doctrine. I don't believe that legislation alone will eradicate the traffic. Nothing but the spread of education will accomplish that. . . . The Christian churches are established for the purpose of replacing paganism with Christianity; the trade-union movement is organized to educate the people, to drive out ignorance, and elevate the toilers of our land. Because the liquor traffic tends to enslave the people, to make them satisfied with improper conditions, and keep them ignorant, the leaders of the trade-union movement are called on to fight the saloon."

CRITICS OF THE NICARAGUA PROGRAM

WHILE the weight of public opinion, as voiced by the press, favors the strong-arm policy of our State Department against President Zelaya, it is a noteworthy fact that a number of our papers believe that our Government is in the wrong. The reason given by Secretary Knox for proceeding against Zelaya was his execution of two Americans found in the insurgent army.

"Their execution," declared the Secretary, "is said to have been preceded by barbarous cruelties." Besides this, Zelaya is accused of having "almost continuously kept Central America in tension or turmoil." In reply to this the Secretary's critics remark that the two Americans who met their fate at Zelaya's hands knew his character and their own risk when they joined the insurgent forces. "If the Americans who were executed had actually taken up arms against the Nicaraguan Government," says the Portland *Oregonian* (Rep.), "their position in the eyes of the world would be not at all different from that of a couple of Nicaraguans who might enter the United States and join an army of revolutionists who were seeking to overthrow our own Government." The Jacksonville *Times-Union* (Dem.) argues that the two men could be "either insurgents liable to the treatment accorded their fellows, or American citizens making war on a nation with which their country was at peace," but "it is hard to believe they could be both":

"If American citizens they were filibusters like Walker to whom our Government extended no protection, since he was engaged in an unlawful attempt; if they had become soldiers of the insurrection against Zelaya they were liable to the pains and penaltjes incident to rebellion and likewise deprived of the protection which Secretary Knox seems inclined to extend."



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JOHN B. LENNON,

A labor leader who declares that "to the trade-unionist there is no redeeming feature in the saloon."

The Indianapolis *News* (Dem.), also in doubt, contends similarly:

"If it was legal to execute Nicaraguan revolutionists, it was legal to execute Americans found fighting in their ranks. If the trial was fair, and if the punishment was one that was customary in the country, we, of course, have no right to object. If Americans choose to mix up in the politics of the countries in which they sojourn, to become a party to domestic quarrels, and to wage war on the very Governments which are expected to protect them in their rights, they simply must take the consequences. . . . Even in dealing with so contemptible a State as Nicaragua, we should be sure that we are right."

Instead of admiring the strength and vigor of Mr. Knox's indictment of Zelaya (which we quoted last week) his critics regard it as filled with bluster and buncombe. Mr. Knox has gone at the

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matter "in a spirit of arrogance," thinks the Charleston *Evening Post* (Dem.), and he "has represented the United States as proceeding as the bully of a gang rather than as an elder and a wiser brother among the States of the Western Hemisphere, and there can be no doubt that his course has offended the sensibilities of the Latin-American Republics." The Chicago *Record-Herald* calls it "an amazing document"—

"A document, it is safe to say, that Mr. Knox would not have indited or addrest to the representative of a first-rate Power. A country's diplomacy, however, is judged by treatment of small Powers as well as great, and the principles of law, morals, and ultimate expediency cover both great and small Powers."

The Omaha *World-Herald* (Dem.) draws this contrast between the present Secretary of State and his predecessors:

"The proudest achievement of Elihu Root, as Secretary of State, was the restoration of amicable relations between the United States and the Central and South American States, and the winning of their confidence in the unselfish and generous friendship of this Republic. From late indications there seems to be some danger that, for reasons that are not fully apparent, the structure Root so carefully and laboriously erected is to be speedily demolished by his successor."

A dispatch from Managua quotes President Zelaya as saying that he has no choice but to submit to the "unjust" course of the United States. We read in part:

"Defenseless against the hostility of a powerful nation, I must submit, altho I have been condemned unheard.

"This coercion by the United States will not redound to the credit of that nation, whose motives are questioned in all Latin-America. The shooting of Groce and Cannon is a pretext. Both were amenable to the law of Nicaragua, which distinctly authorizes the shooting of individuals commanding rebels. . . . The attempt of Secretary Knox to establish the inviolability of the persons of Americans participating in foreign revolutions will result in constant revolutions led by immune Americans."

WERE THE COOK RECORDS "COOKED"?

THE charge that the polar records of Dr. Cook were "doctored," and "cooked," as one paper puts it, has carried conviction to those already convinced of the falsity of his claims, but seemingly has failed to shake the confidence of his friends. Admiral Melville repeats that Cook is a "faker," while Anthony Fiala declares the charge of fabrication is "false on its face," and reiterates his belief in Cook. The charge is made by the two men who say they did the job, and their stories are given in the New York *Times*, the leading anti-Cook paper. These men are named George H. Dunkle, an insurance agent who thought up the scheme, and Capt. August Wedel Loose, a navigator who says he fabricated a set of observations that would stand scientific scrutiny and that could be used by Dr. Cook as the ones he made on his invasion of the realm of St. Nicholas. The explorer, according to their story, agreed to pay them $4,000 for their work, but disappeared after paying them only $260, so they sold their story to *The Times*. It is currently reported that they received several thousand dollars for it. Dunkle tells of introducing Loose to Cook, and relates this conversation as having taken place in his presence:

"Before I left, Captain Loose asked Dr. Cook a number of questions about his polar trip. I heard the Captain ask the Doctor if he had taken his altitudes while on the trip to the Pole—that is, the altitude of the heavenly bodies above the horizon. Dr. Cook replied that he had not.

"'Well, if that is so,' replied the Captain, 'then you can not hope to convince the scientists that you reached the North Pole. They will want to see those altitude observations. Without them you can not get along.'

"Dr. Cook thought a moment and replied:

"'Yes, I think you are right, Captain. I think I ought to have them.'

"He paused again and then asked the Captain:

"'Do you think you could help me work out those altitudes?'

"'Of course I could,' replied the Captain.

"'How could you do it?' asked Dr. Cook.

"'Why, that's easy,' said the Captain. 'I'll work them out backward.'

"Dr. Cook asked if he really knew how to work out observations backward—that is, to work them down to the first observation as it would occur at a given latitude—and Captain Loose assured him that he most certainly could.

"'Then,' replied Dr. Cook, 'you can be of some service to me.'"

Toward the end of Dunkle's account he records a remark that throws light on what Dr. Cook intended to do with the Captain's figures. Said Dr. Cook to Dunkle:

"The Captain seems to understand what he is doing, and the observations he has already submitted are accurate and will be of great value in checking up."

Captain Loose goes into great detail in telling of his dealings with Cook, and both conspirators agree that they advised the Doctor to throw away his own records and substitute those fabricated by Loose, but, as Loose himself says:

"Of course, I have no way of knowing that the Doctor did actually copy my observations and send them in as his own work, because he did not show the observations to me before he sent them away, nor did he tell me exactly what use he had made of them. I do know, however, that the Doctor told me more than once that I had helped him greatly and that he felt safe, after I had turned over to him all the observations I had made, together with a lot of suggestions, in sending his proofs away. I also feel confident that if he used the stuff he had before I started in to help him he would never convince those Danish scientists."

Walter Lonsdale, Dr. Cook's private secretary, who took the Doctor's records to Denmark, cables to the New York *American* that the Doctor employed Loose, "for the purpose, not of fabricating records, but merely of checking observations taken by the Doctor." He continues:

"I have seen the original records of Cook, both before and after he met Loose and Dunkle, and I know positively that they remain unaltered.

"Loose set to work at home, checking observations made by Cook, always with the distinct understanding that no corrections or alterations were to be made. Loose was understood to be an expert navigator, well versed in taking observations. Dr. Cook consented to his doing the checking purely to satisfy his own curiosity. . . . . .

"Loose, however, did not inspire confidence and was told by Dr. Cook that he did not want his services or figures, and he was discharged."

The New York *World* thinks that these revelations put Dr. Cook "in the worst possible light," and are "the most damaging evidence yet presented against him," and the Hartford *Times* believes the conspirators' account and remarks that the most charitable view to take of Dr. Cook "is that on the one subject of polar exploration he has a wandering of the mind." "What shreds of credibility remained to the Cook narrative" seem destroyed, remarks the New York *Globe*, and other papers observe that if he did find the Pole, he has had the most amazing run of ill-luck since then ever encountered by an explorer.

Admiral Melville is quoted as saying:

"I have believed all along that Dr. Cook is a faker. Any navigator of experience can frame up a set of observations and records of the Arctic regions which would bear close scrutiny. I can do it in the same way that Captain Loose says he did it. That is by starting from the North Pole and figuring backward, or *vice versa*.

"There were too many discrepancies in the narrative of Dr. Cook to convince me he reached the North Pole. I do not think he got out of sight of land. It would take more than a mere statement to convince me that Dr. Cook reached the Pole with two Eskimos and a limited supply of necessities."

On the other hand, the scientists of Denmark are reported by

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cable as discrediting the accusations against Dr. Cook, and the *National Tidende*, of Copenhagen, is quoted as saying editorially: "It is natural that calumnies should increase when Dr. Cook's papers are on the eve of examination, the object of his accusers being to influence the committee." The New York *Tribune* calls Dunkle and Loose "a pair of precious scoundrels," and intimates that it would not believe them under oath, and the Brooklyn *Times* calls the account "an excessively fishy story." The Brooklyn *Times* takes the view that Dr. Cook legitimately employed Captain Loose to verify his data, and found himself in the clutches of two blackmailers.

Anthony Fiala, the Arctic explorer, says of the affair:

"This story is false on its face. The men have admitted themselves as parties to an alleged attempt to deceive. I know both of them. Dunkle approached me a short time ago and asked me to introduce him to John R. Bradley, Cook's backer, for the promotion of an insurance scheme on Cook. He wanted to insure the financial success of Cook's lectures. It didn't look right, and I told him so. I refused to introduce him or have anything to do with his scheme. I know he afterward met Bradley.

"I have met Captain Loose, too. Did he impress me as being a typical old sea captain, you ask? Well, hardly. He's far too clever."

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THE MAN WHO SAYS HE WROTE DR. COOK'S RECORDS.

Capt. A. W. Loose's charges have given a new impetus to the languishing North-pole controversy.

A further point is that no records fabricated in New York could be substituted for the original ones made in the Arctic. Says Mr. Fiala:

"I don't believe any one could find a substitute for those old, blubber-stained, snow-marked notebooks familiar to every Arctic explorer. This is where the weak part of an attempt to deceive will be found."

TO ROOT OUT THE WHITE-SLAVE TRADE

NO one can glance at the Congressional report on the "white-slave" traffic, says the Washington *Times*, without being driven to agree with the Commission that this evil, "more than any other one thing, is a disgrace to American civilization." There can be no question, adds this paper, that "it means the gradual undermining of American civilization," and the nation and the States "ought to be awakened by this report" and "ought to take active steps to make this traffic as nearly impossible as may be." The disquieting information is conveyed in this report that liers-in-wait are watching in all places of public resort to ensnare innocent victims to their awful fate. The Commission find that—

"those who recruit women for immoral purposes watch all places where young women are likely to be found under circumstances which will give them a ready means of acquaintance and intimacy, such as employment agencies, immigrant homes, moving-picture shows, dance-halls, sometimes waiting-rooms in large department stores, railroad stations, manicuring and hair-dressing establishments."

The Commission draw a striking picture of the bondage in which these women are kept, how "they are held practically enslaved in infamous resorts, and robbed of their earnings and held in bondage of debt with little or no liberty, and when they attempt to escape are tipped off to the police or hounded by a league of men cooperating with the persons seeking to enslave the women." It appears that the Commission has been cooperating with the authorities for the eradication of this traffic and "the value of the establishments in the Chicago red-light districts has depreciated 50 per cent. as the result of the Federal cases brought against them." The work of investigation and prosecution has not been without its perils. We read:

"Too much credit can not be given to the agents, who independently planned details and with cheerful courage, even at the risk of their lives at times, secured the information. Several of the agents under various pretexts had to associate on friendly terms with the criminal procurers and importers and their unfortunate or degraded victims when a discovery of their purposes might have resulted in their murder."

The President recommends an appropriation of $50,000 to aid this work. Representative Mann, of Chicago, has introduced a drastic bill to punish the white-slave traders by a $5,000 fine or five years in prison. The Commission recommend an elaborate system of inspectors to deal specially with this work, and advise new penalties and changes in the laws to cope with the evil. And the New York *Evening Sun* adds:

"Whatever may be done by a Federal law, the fact remains that the national authorities can not deal with the vicious and disgraceful evil except under certain conditions. The States themselves must take action if an abominable form of slavery is to be abolished at the great centers of population throughout the country."

The large majority of the women brought into the United States became immoral before leaving their own countries, the Commission report, but a small percentage are decoyed here by the promise of high wages and find too late that they are entrapt. The New York *Tribune* says on this point:

"If the traffic in immigrants is as large as this seems to indicate, it is fortunate that the Commission is able to report that only a small percentage of the women brought to this country for immoral purposes are innocent. If they are almost entirely those who have led vicious lives abroad, information concerning them can be obtained from the police of Europe, and the trade may be comparatively easy to restrict should vigorous measures be taken. At any rate, the Federal Government in guarding against and punishing this traffic will have certain advantages over the local authorities. By cooperating with European States it will obtain a mass of detailed information regarding immoral persons such as does not exist anywhere in this country, and with agents on shipboard it will have a favorable opportunity to observe for several days the conduct of women coming to this country.

"Mr. Taft has recommended a considerable appropriation wherewith to resist this traffic. The authorities can not make too determined a stand against it. If the Federal Government starts a crusade its example will not fail to produce an impression upon the shameful laxity and inefficiency of local authorities in their treatment of vice. With the national authorities putting forth all their energies it will not be possible for the mayor of a great city to pretend to be doing his full duty by demanding that those who urge him to fight the traffic furnish him with legal evidence of specific instances of it."

The New York *Evening Post* thinks that "the outrageous crimes that are covered by the name of the 'white-slave' traffic should be fought with a degree of resolution and persistence far greater than has as yet been manifested," and adds:

"The comparative indifference with which the subject appears to be regarded can be explained only by the failure of the public at large to distinguish clearly between what is called 'the social evil' as a whole and the unspeakably infamous 'white-slave' traffic."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

WE cheerfully fall in with the spelling-reform board's action in changing it to knox.—*Washington Post.*

CASTRO is said to be contemplating residence in the United States. Perhaps he is attracted by the collapse of the reform crusade in San Francisco.—*Atlanta Georgian.*

KING LEOPOLD is donating money to the cure of the sleeping-sickness. Possibly too many of his rubber gleaners have been caught napping.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

WELLS-FARGO is to declare a dividend of $300 a share. Shades of Jesse James and the Younger brothers! Think how much ye allowed to get away!—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

JAPAN has a $3,000,000 sugar scandal. It is an emergency in which a number of gentlemen in New York would like to loan Collector Loeb to the Mikado.—*Washington Post.*

ONE strong point about Uncle Joe Cannon is the judgment he uses in the distribution of his opposition. He has it scattered so that most of it is outside the House of Representatives and the Eighteenth Illinois district.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

THE per capita circulation is now $35.01 and few of us are more than $35 short of our share.—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

IF New York should imitate Houston by providing a three-cent fare for strap-hangers, there would doubtless be a startling revival of masculine gallantry.—*Wall Street Journal.*

AN English authority claims that we must exploit the North Pole commercially before we can claim it. What does that fellow think Cook and Peary are doing?—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE news from Africa is that Roosevelt has bagged a bohor, kob, and singing topi. It is supposed that he won't get homesick now for his old tennis Cabinet.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

THE new Washington post-cards have George's picture on one-half and his wife's picture on the reply card, thus recognizing woman's right to the last word.—*Des Moines Register and Leader.*

OF course, if Walter Wellman says that Cook did not get to the Pole, he knows what he is talking about, for nobody has not gotten there any more often than this same Wellman.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

"SANTY, DID YE EVER SEE 'EM IN THESE PARTS BEFORE?"
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer.*

"THEY AINT NO SANTA CLAUS."
—Macauley in the New York *World.*

THE SUFFRAGETTE KIND.
—Flohri in *Judge.*

JARRING NOTES DISTURB ST. NICK.
—May in the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times.*

CHRISTMAS WITH THE CARTOONISTS.

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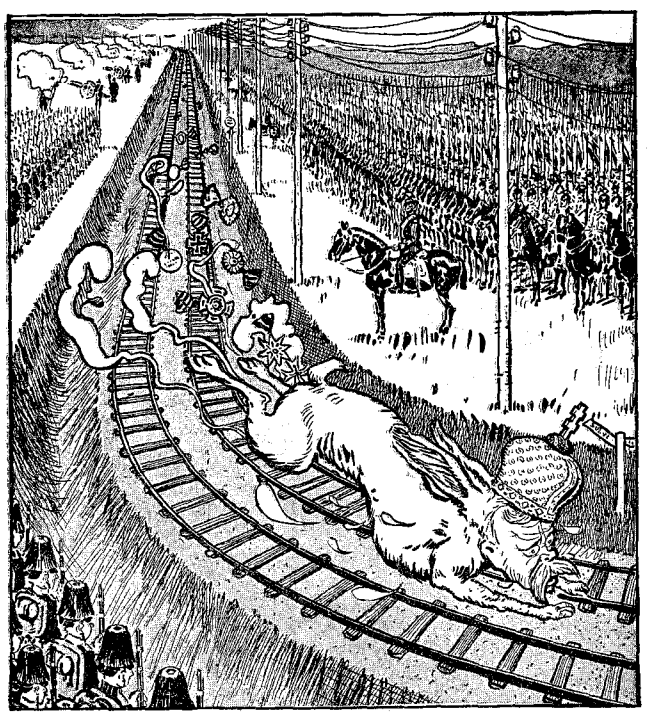
STOLYPINE'S LESSON TO THE DOUMA

THE pleasant dream of the majority party in the Douma that they were running the Russian Government has just had a rude jolt, according to the Russian papers. In other countries, when the Premier disagrees with the majority party, he resigns; in Russia, he gets a new majority party that will agree with him,



HOW THE "LITTLE FATHER" TRAVELS.
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

and goes right on running the Government as before. It seems that the Octoberists, the majority party in the Douma, which for the last two years upheld the Government of Stolypine, and which received a severe reprimand from the country a few weeks ago in the defeat of some of its candidates for the Douma, held a congress of their party immediately after election, to consider the causes of dissatisfaction with their policy. As a result they determined upon a more active and liberal course in the future, and adopted a series of principles pledging themselves to work for positive, progressive reforms, and to put an end to the policy of mere pacification. But the Octoberists reckoned without the host, without the bureaucratic Government, without Stolypine. The Prime Minister declared point blank that he would not follow the party on its profest new course, and indicated plainly that the Government is not yet done with the extermination of the revolutionary elements of 1905 and 1906, and that it will go on in the same old way with the execution of political offenders and with its general policy of the suppression of every manifestation of a liberal spirit. Thus there has arisen a strange political situation. The Government is using its influence to form new party alinements in the Douma, and has already met with partial success. According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Paris *Croix*, a peasant group has suddenly sprung up which can be swung up to the conservative Right at any moment, and plans are under way to effect a union of the Moderate Rights with the so-called Nationalists.

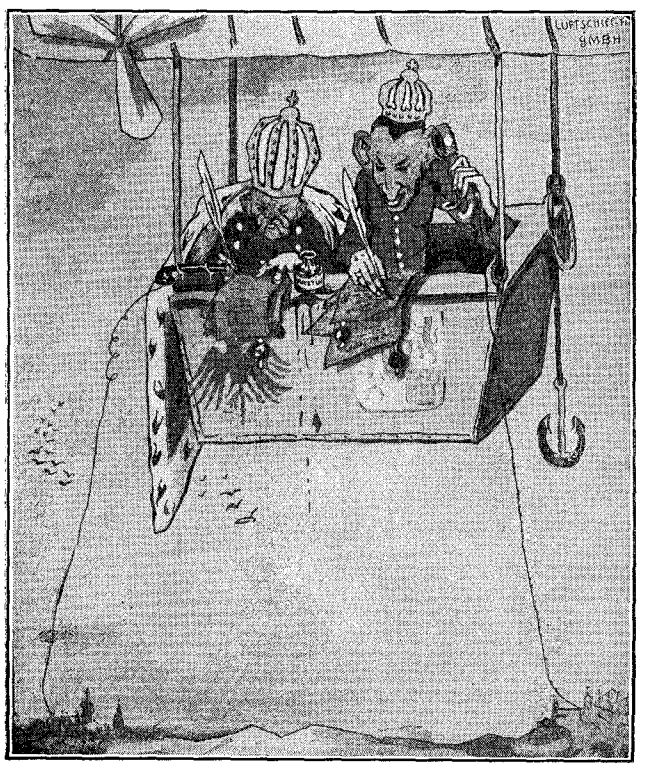
But this is not all. If all these means should fail, which is not likely, the Government can resort to a dissolution of the Douma. Altho the threat has not yet been formally made, the rumors to that effect are very persistent in the Russian papers. This might seem strange in view of the strong constitutionalist sentiments displayed in the cities in the recent elections. But the *Riech* (St. Petersburg) explains it by the fact that there is a movement on foot to introduce a new election law, which will practically disfranchise all the city populations, and will give the vote only to the large landowners, the clericals, and the peasants owning land personally. No attempt will be made, of course, to have the law passed by the Douma, but it will be put into force in the same way as the Electoral Law of June 3.

The conflict between the Octoberists and the Government has been sharpened by an interview which Guchkov, the leader of the Octoberists, gave out to the correspondent of the Paris *Figaro*, defining the position of his party, and by an interview with Stolypine, appearing in the *Novoye Vremya*, which is taken as a reply to Guchkov's utterances. The *Riech* reprints Guchkov's interview, laying special emphasis on the following remarks in which Guchkov practically defied the Premier:

"The Octoberists supported the cabinet in its politics of pacification and reorganization. But now the country is pacified to such an extent that it is absolutely necessary to end quickly, without delay, the abuses and the illegal actions of the provincial administration. The exceptional state under which many governments are placed, including to some extent also the governments of St. Petersburg and Moscow, must be removed. This is a question which the Octoberist congress has decided to take up in the Douma. It has decided to force the Administration to give a clear and categoric answer, for in the fight we are going to make upon the abuses of the bureaucracy we shall want to have certainty on that subject also. If Stolypine should refuse to stand with us we will not hesitate for a moment to vote against him, as we have not hesitated to oppose him on a former occasion in favor of the law guaranteeing liberty of conscience. We can not work with the Extreme Right because they are only trying to precipitate a new conflict. But we will work with the Moderate Right as before, and on two questions we will even form a bloc with the Left opposition, on the national question and on the religious question. The Octoberists are Russians and patriots, but they will never permit the persecution and Russification of Russian subjects of other nationalities."

Stolypine's answer to this, as embodied in the interview published in the *Novoye Vremya*, is as follows:

"The land is pacified, and the overwhelming majority of the



ANOTHER ADVANTAGE OF AVIATION.

NICHOLAS (to Alfonso)—"You see, my dear friend, in this way we can sign all the death warrants we please without danger from bombs." —*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

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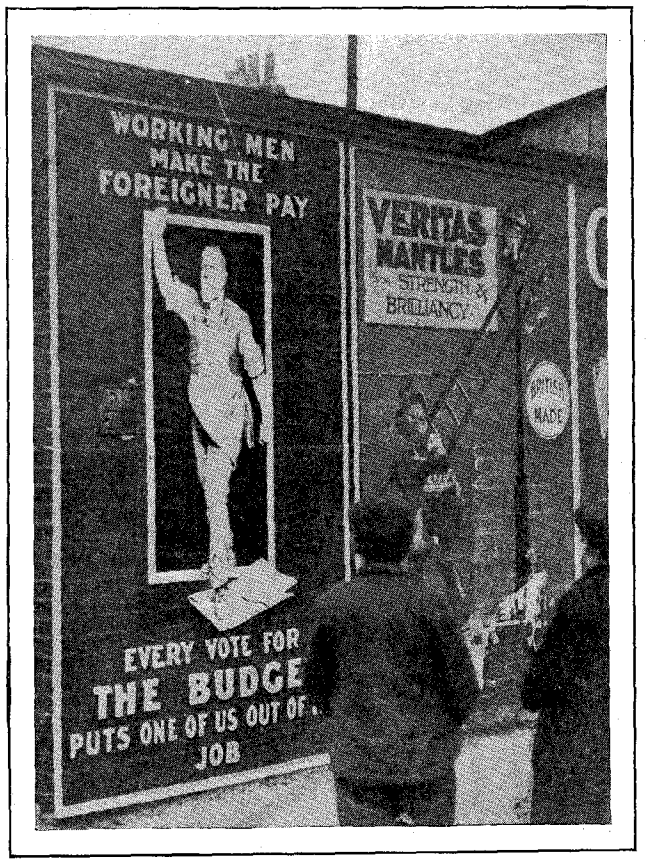
country sanctions the Government's politics. If the Octoberists should swing round toward the Left, they would be playing the lowest kind of a political game unworthy of a serious, dignified party. The Government is not bound to the Octoberists. It is only by accident that they have joined and followed a common political course. If necessary, the Government will find another majority."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CAUSES OF THE BRITISH CRISIS

LOOKERS-ON see more of the battle than the soldier does in the thick of the fight, and this is true of the present political conflict in England. We must go to the Continental press to find any broad or adequate explanation of the crisis. The English papers are swayed by party bias. Their editorials passionately repeat party cries and we gaze on a battle-field where the point contended for is hidden in the smoke. The Lords are invading the rights of the Commons, we hear on one side; the Commons are invading the rights of property, is the reply of their adversaries. To the question whether the Lords are justified in turning down, or rather refusing to discuss, a financial budget laid before them the Germans reply that they are justified, even if they extend their powers by doing so. The real cause of the difficulty is the introduction of new elements, the Labor and Socialistic representatives, into the Lower House. There is possibly needed a fresh counterpoise, what the *Hamburger Nachrichten* styles "a new bulwark against Socialistic and quasi-Socialistic influences and pretensions." Lord Lansdowne's bold resolution therefore was merely "a makeshift obstacle" to stem for a moment the legislation of the Commons. For the real battle was not yet. The debate in the Lords at which this resolution was passed was an academic show-



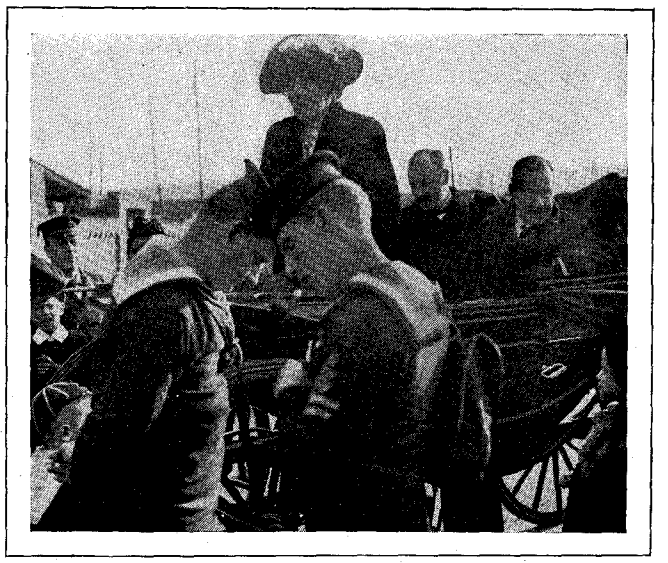
A TARIFF POSTER IN ENGLAND.

This poster appeals to the workingmen to oppose the budget on the idea that if the great landlords are taxed they will discharge their laborers. The revenue should therefore be raised by a tariff that will "make the foreigner pay."

piece only, "a tournament," declares the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, "at which the conquerors and the conquered were known from the outset, in short, a sham fight."

It is thus in general terms, and with a certain polite reserve, that Berlin handles the question, and Maximilian Harden, writing in the *Zukunft* in this spirit, observes:

"A sense of dignity and caution demands that we await the outcome of the conflict in England. The decision will be the most



AN ATTENTIVE AUDIENCE.

Mrs. Lambert, wife of a Liberal candidate, speaking to naval men outside Whale Island. Note the very attentive attitude of the sailors in the foreground.

important to us since the struggles over the gold standard and the McKinley tariff."

A much more definite and scientific comment is to be found in an article contributed to the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) by Julius Hatschek, professor of constitutional law at the University of Goettingen. This specialist maintains that changed political conditions justify the right of the Lords to throw out a Finance Bill sent up by the Commons, altho such a procedure may be contrary to general traditional usage. He says in substance:

During the Victorian era the case was different. In those days the British Cabinet was merely a committee of the Lower House backed by public opinion, as exprest by the election of a party majority. The Cabinet to-day is a powerful political syndicate which contracts with the Crown to form and control a majority of the Lower House in the interests of the powers that be. At this present moment the character of the Cabinet has become inclined toward revolution and change. Accordingly the Conservative Peers are not disposed to let this syndicate have full control of the country's destinies, and hence the appeal to the people, the electors, by a sort of referendum.

The Socialist journals of Europe quite agree with Dr. Hatschek that the Lords are fighting against Socialism and Socialistic tendencies, as represented in the present Cabinet and Parliament. Bebel's organ, *Vorwaerts* (Berlin), takes this as its text in a violent attack upon the Peers. The writer entitles his article "The Usurpers," and speaks of the members of the Upper House as being mere drones, excepting when they rouse themselves to crush the people. Thus we read:

"Whenever a measure in favor of the people appears which is in any way opposed to their interests, these hereditary legislators awake from their slumber and stream in their chariots to Westminster to kill the measure. And yet these Lords, gentlemen who can claim expert knowledge in nothing except racing and ballet dancing, are autocrats over 41,000,000 people. The laughable spectacle of gilded youth and doting age which they present as they assemble together furnishes to the English comic papers valuable material for their skits and their satire."

Recognizing that the Labor party and the Socialistic influences in Parliament are the main objects of the Lords' precautionary measures, this writer adds in a more serious vein:

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"The fight against the Lords is merely an incident in the class war undertaken by the British proletariat."

The Paris press is less definite in its utterances, altho the *Humanité* of Mr. Jaurès thinks that the assumption by the Lords of power to block the financial legislation of the Commons "destroys constitutional government." The Lords are right, declares the *Temps*. In this contest "colossal" issues are at stake for England, both at home and abroad, thinks the *Figaro*, and the *Journal des Débats* is satisfied with declaring that this crisis, responsibility for which is shared equally by both Houses, "is one of the gravest in English history."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JAPAN'S MILITARISM COOLING OFF

THE victories of Japan are said to have so inflated the people with the pride of militarism that the Army and Navy have been allowed to draw too heavily on the public purse, thus seriously impeding the growth of national prosperity and commercial development. The interests of the country on this question have been divided. The ruling and the military class have clamored for large military and naval forces. The trading class and the agricultural and peasant class call out with equal vigor for fewer soldiers and more trading-ships and factories. Japan groaned in the grasp of this octopus of militarism until the ministry of Katsura succeeded that of Marquis Saionji. Under the former auspices Yamagata and Terauchi controlled national finances in favor of militarism. As *The International* (London), a well-informed monthly devoted to the discussion of foreign politics, tells us:

"The militarists of Japan have long held the right of way in all matters of national policy. In recent years there has hardly been a movement of importance that has not been affected by their influence or a significant political policy that has not been colored by their opinions. Under the leadership of statesmen like Prince Yamagata and soldiers like General Terauchi, whose ambitions after armamental expansion received additional impetus from the triumphs of the late war, an ever-increasing and undue proportion of the national revenue has been commandeered for military purposes. The amount allotted to any department was permitted to depend, not on obvious or inherent necessity, but on the personal influence of the minister in control. In making up the annual budget apportionments were made more after the manner of a grab-bag party than by due deliberation in cabinet council. At least so it has been alleged by those in close relation to the late government. But under the régime of the present cabinet the former plan of distribution is to find no place. Each department will be dealt with on its merits by the cooperative adjudication of the whole Executive and as the exigency of circumstance demands.

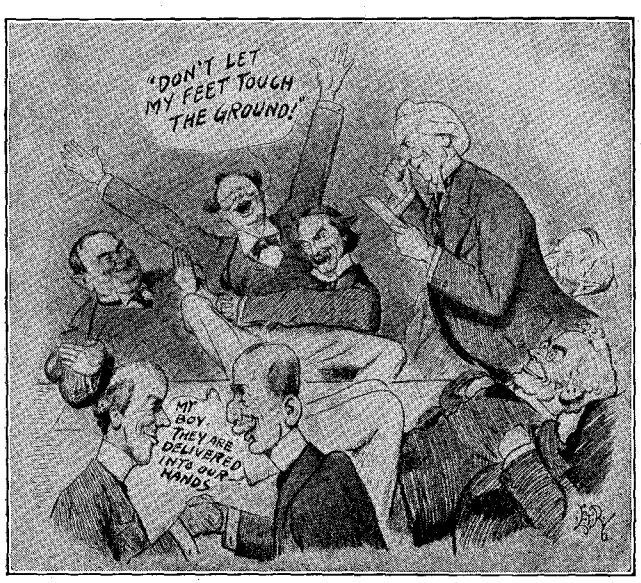
"This new policy will strike a serious blow at the military octopus that has been strangling the nation's financial interests."

MELTING JAPAN'S MONEY INTO GUNS AND WARSHIPS.

INTELLIGENT JAPANESE—"What a waste! It might better be spent for education." —*Tokyo Puck.*

The prevalent rumors and reports with regard to Japanese belligerency, and the specification of her designs on Russia and upon the interests of the United States in the Pacific receive a practical rebuttal from the following facts with regard to the Japanese budget and its appropriations:

"Already postponements of extensive but unnecessary naval and



AWFUL SCENE OF GLOOM AND DEJECTION

When the Ministry heard of the Lords' decision to refer the budget to the country.

—*Punch* (London).

THE LAND AND THE BREAD-BASKET.

PEER—"I'm so glad you're going to fight, John. Land him one on the bread-basket."

JOHN—"Don't you make any mistake—it's *you* I'm going for, not *him!* You want to shift the taxes from *your* land to *my* bread-basket."

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

THE BUDGET BATTLE IN CARICATURE.

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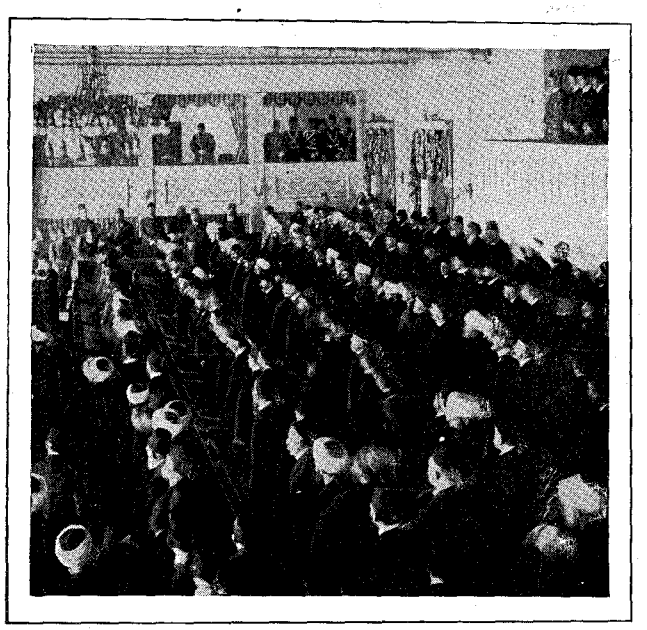
military operations have been decided upon by the new cabinet. The vast program which had been comprest into six years by the late administration, the Katsura cabinet has determined to spread out over a period of some ten years. The rate at which revenue is to be saved from idle use on unproductive enterprise may be seen from the fact that in one year alone no less than [$35,000,000] 70,000,000 yen will be withdrawn from the naval and military fund and the railway monopoly. It has been agreed that no further loans shall be negotiated for the present. The main resources of national income will be devoted to economic rehabilitation of the country and the adjustment of its indebtedness. It is urged that at least [$30,000,000] 60,000,000 yen annually must be given to the national debt. If the future may depend upon a persistent promotion of this policy of redistribution of budgetary allowances there is no doubt that Japan will soon recover from her present economic depression and commercial and industrial prosperity go on with renewed vigor."

Premier Katsura has one advantage in prosecuting his policy of peaceful development and military retrenchment. He has no political parties to hamper him. Japan under him repudiates the system of party government which prevails in Europe and so long as the present administration remains in power he will so carry



THE OPENING OF THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT.
The Sultan may be seen occupying the royal box in the background.

out his individual views that the burden of military extravagance will no longer be allowed to cripple the advancement of the country in trade, manufactures, agriculture, and the development of mines and railroads. The writer we are quoting closes with the following clear and optimistic statements:

"The Prime Minister has frequently declared his personal aversion to partyism in government, and there is no doubt that in the administration of affairs he will adhere to personal conviction. The Marquis Katsura insists that no party can be adequately representative of the nation, and avers that he will permit no party to be the arbiter of national policy. This is all very good; but class government is sometimes, if not more often, as dangerous as party government. The Prime Minister meets this apprehension by expressing the conviction that only the truly independent minds of the nation's most experienced statesmen will ever be trusted with an adjustment of her problems and a formation of her policies. He intimates that so long as he is at the head of the Government there will always be a readiness to hear the opinions and receive the advice of party leaders and the representatives of clan and class; but the Government's independence and discretionary use of suggestions offered will be invariably preserved. It may, I think, be confidently said that, with a man of this type and strength at the head of affairs, Japan may safely trust the future and anticipate an effective prosecution of that policy [of military retrenchment] which in time will come to be unanimously regarded as the surest road to national achievement."

TURKEY'S HOPES AND FEARS OF HER PARLIAMENT

TURKEY finds her Army and Navy in a sad state of inefficiency, and her credit among the banking-centers of Europe almost *nil*. The deputies she has elected for Parliament do not seem alive to her needs. They are quarreling among themselves, separated by class hatred and eager to advance their personal interests, in place of promoting the public weal. All this we learn from the Turkish press of Constantinople. Presumably Turkey is still groping in the dark politically, but is trusting in the Parliament which has just begun its second session at Constantinople to lead the way toward the light. Parliament must heal all the wounds, redress all the wrongs, and reconcile all the differences of the country. But the people have been disappointed in the character of the deputies, so far, says the *Jeni Gaseta* (Constantinople). "The delegates of the people ought to lay aside all selfish aims and personal rancor," reproachfully says this popular organ, which continues:

"The delegates who in their vacation visited their constituencies produced a bad impression by exhibiting a spirit of bitter contentiousness in their public utterances. How can the multitude of the poor take heart in their political prospects when they see their deputies carried away by such petty, personal passions? Our delegates have left behind them the idea that the last thing they think about is the interests of the country."

"Greeting heartily the Parliament at its second sitting," the *Ikdam* (Constantinople) tells the deputies, in true Oriental phraseology, that they are "the emirs and princes chosen by the people, who look up to them as children to their parents." Leaving this high strain of rhetoric and coming down to practical matters, the editor of the *Sabah* (Constantinople) observes:

"In my opinion a speedy announcement of an extraordinary Army and Navy budget would be of immense service in promoting the success of our foreign policy. Inactivity is now out of the question. I repeat it. We must not only retain the good understanding with other Powers already established, but we must improve it. In order to do this, we must spread abroad the impression that we not only are not asleep, but have our eyes about us. The needs of our Army and Navy are palpable, and all feel that the deficiencies of our fleet require prompt attention. Extraordinary efforts should be directed toward their reparation. I am therefore convinced that legislation should at once be undertaken along these lines, and especially to provide for the immediate building of war-ships."

Referring to the question of a government by parties the *Jeune Turc* (Constantinople) deprecates the encouragement of race hatred by founding political parties on racial lines. Such a course must "cast a dark shadow over the future of the country," especially as already, we are told, "there are men in the Chamber of Deputies who are allowing themselves to be swayed by this sentiment of racial animosity," against which the writer utters his "most serious protest." This journal proceeds to state what it considers the special duty of the Parliament:

"Our Parliament must not sink into a mere legislative machine. It must be a body of national instructors. The Government must learn from its interpellations, made fearlessly yet without excessive solicitude, what the people are, what they are aiming at, and what they consider good and advantageous for the country. The legislative body must not delay for a moment to pass a law when once it has been considered promotive of public welfare. At the opening of the first Parliament Kiamil omitted to promise on behalf of himself and the Government that he would preserve the Constitution and the newly established parliamentary institutions. Thus he left the Chamber in the most utter confusion of mind and uncertainty. The deputies listened with ingenuous simplicity as he read out the telegrams of congratulation that were pouring in from every side. We hope that our deputies, this time, will press on to business and take the initiative at once."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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DIANA AN AFFINITY, NOT A DIVORCÉE

THAT our moon was not thrown off from the earth ages ago, but was an independent orb drawn within our sphere of attraction is the theory of Prof. T. J. J. See, of the United States Navy. This new theory, as he says, will necessitate a reexamination of "the corresponding problems of astronomy, physics of the earth, and geology . . . from the ground up." Professor See asserts that our moon was not detached from the body of the earth by tidal friction, on the theory ingeniously elaborated by Prof. G. H. Darwin. Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST will remember that the advocates of this theory now profess to be able to point out the exact spot in the Pacific Ocean whence the moon took its departure. All this is simply a brilliant effort of the imagination, if we are to believe Professor See. He says, in *Popular Astronomy* (Northfield, Minn., December):

"If we recall that our planet is considerably the most massive body within the orbit of Jupiter, and that the sun's enormous mass has been built up by the gathering in of small bodies, many of them certainly as large as the satellites, and perhaps even as large as the terrestrial planets, it will be seen that the capture of the moon by the earth presents no inherent improbability. The throwing of hundreds of small planets within the orbit of Jupiter, and the capture of dozens of periodic comets in the same way, affords us a good idea of the state of the solar system in the remote past. . . . That such a planet as the earth should capture a companion planet (for the moon is nothing but one of the neighboring planets which were once so numerous in our system), is perfectly natural, and now demonstrated to be entirely within the range of possibility.

PROF. THOMAS JONNESCO,
of Bucharest,

Who during the past eighteen months has performed more than 600 operations of various kinds under his stovain-injection method.

"The chief objection to the theory that the moon was captured is based on Darwin's celebrated researches on tidal friction and cosmogony. . . . On the traditional view that the satellites were detached from the planets which now govern their motions, as taught by Laplace and his successors for more than a century, no other outcome than that traced by the masterly hand of Sir George Darwin was possible. But if our point of view is now changed, and we see clearly that all the other satellites were captured, the question naturally arises whether any good grounds can be adduced to show that the moon should be considered to be an exception in the cosmogony of the solar system. After a very careful consideration of all the relations involved, it seems to me that we shall have to give up this idea, and regard the moon as in the same class with the other satellites."

It might be best, Professor See suggests, to leave the settlement of this question to the future, and avoid drawing hasty conclusions, as the probabilities will appear different to different minds. He goes on:

"Some will, no doubt, prefer the traditional view, and believe that the moon has been detached from the earth, while others will think it more probable that, like the other satellites, it came to us from the planetary spaces, and has since neared the terrestrial globe about which it revolves. . . . . .

"If the moon was captured, and not detached from the earth, as Darwin supposed . . . we shall have to give up the accepted view that the earth formerly rotated so rapidly that it was highly oblate and finally became unstable and broke up into two masses; and the corresponding problems of astronomy, physics of the earth, and geology will have to be reexamined from the ground up."

DR. JONNESCO AND HIS "STOVAIN"

THE writers of the daily press have had much to say recently of a new method of anesthesia introduced into this country by a Dr. Jonnesco, a Rumanian physician. The new method, we are confidently told, will make it possible for the patient to sit up, smoke a cigar, and converse with the surgeon who is cutting off his leg, since the brain is not affected by the anesthetic. The method is thus what is usually called "local anesthesia," since it does not affect the whole system; but it is applied to much larger regions than has usually been the case with such methods, which have been used to render insensible a finger, an eye, or some other small part of the body. In this widened method of localization the anesthetic is not applied directly, but is injected into the spinal cord—a plan by no means new, as it was described in these pages several years ago. It has, however, been regarded as dangerous by most surgeons. The danger has now been obviated, we are assured by Dr. Jonnesco, by the admixture of strychnin in proper proportions with the anesthetic. The drug used by Jonnesco is stovain—one of the so-called "cocain substitutes." Says an editorial writer in *The Medical Record* (New York, November 27):

"The use of arachnoid injections of one of the cocain substitutes as a means of inducing general anesthesia has not found great favor among surgeons in this country, altho a few have employed them and some have advocated them strongly. The fact that this method could be used only when the lower part of the body was the seat of operation, injection into the upper part of the cord being rightly looked upon as dangerous, has had much to do with the disfavor with which the method was regarded. The feeling has been that, the danger of upper spinal injections being admitted, there was no guaranty that the influence of low injections might not extend upward to the bulbar region. Hence there was little disposition to flee from the familiar dangers of inhalation-anesthesia to the unknown perils of spinal injection.

"General spinal anesthesia has, however, had its enthusiastic advocates in France and elsewhere on the Continent, and at the International Congress of Surgery in Brussels in September, 1908, Jonnesco, of Bucharest, read a paper advocating this method for operations in the upper as well as in the lower part of the body, claiming that the addition of strychnin to the anesthetic deprived the procedure of all danger even when injection was made into the arachnoid of the upper dorsal spine. The paper was not particularly well received, and Bier, of Berlin, Rehn, of Frankfort, and others in Germany have warned their colleagues against a resort to what they consider a dangerous measure. In answer to their condemnation, Jonnesco went to London and is coming to this country to show by practical demonstration in the operating-room that his method is not only safe but possesses numerous advantages over inhalation-anesthesia.

"In *The British Medical Journal* of November 13, Jonnesco writes that since October, 1908, he has used spinal anesthesia in all his operations, hospital and private, never once having recourse to anesthesia by inhalation, and his hospital colleagues have also employed the method with complete success."

The novelty of Jonnesco's method consists, we are told, in the prevention of untoward symptoms by the use of strychnin, as already noted, owing to which the anesthetic may be applied either to the lower or the upper part of the spine, according to the region in which the operation is to take place. We read:

"Among the advantages which the writer claims for general spinal

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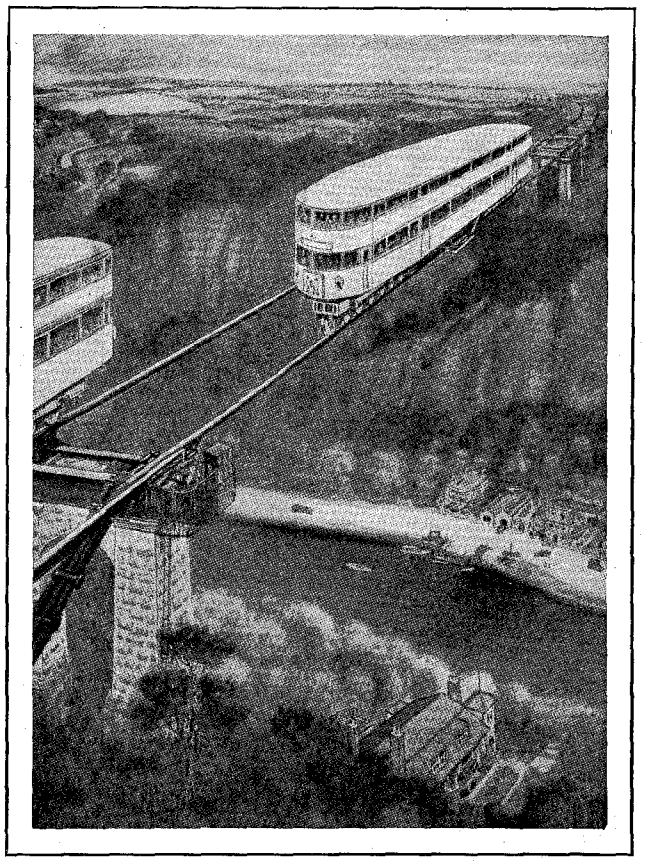
anesthesia are that it can be given by the surgeon himself, thus doing away with the need of a special anesthetist and so reducing the number of assistants; that it can be used in any case with absolute safety, there being no contraindication to its employment;



A GLIMPSE OF FUTURE LOCOMOTION.

A gyroscopic car crossing a gorge on a single cable—an exciting phase of monorail traffic, as imagined by the London *Sphere*.

that it greatly simplifies operations on the face or throat by doing away with the troublesome mask; that it usually is attended by immobility of the limbs by reason of the paresis resulting from the anesthesia of the spine; and finally that there is immobility of the abdominal viscera, including the intestines, the advantage of which in cases of laparotomy can hardly be overestimated.

"Concerning the safety of the method Jonnesco speaks with the most absolute confidence, with a disquieting confidence indeed, for it is not founded on a sufficiently long or wide experience. He has used it in . . . a total of 623 operations in the course of a year, without a death and without any serious complications. . . . That is indeed a strong showing and explains, even if it does not entirely justify, the author's confidence. The cable reports that he has overcome the conservatism of the London surgeons and has demonstrated the method in some of the hospitals in that city, and it adds that he will soon come to America to urge the practise of general spinal anesthesia upon his professional brethren here."

We find the following account of an operation by Professor Jonnesco at the Seamen's Hospital at Greenwich, England, in the London *Daily Mail* for November 19:

"When the surgeons' hands were fully sterilized for the operation, Professor Jonnesco inserted a small hypodermic needle into the spinal canal, passing it between two of the vertebræ at the base of the neck. Attaching a small syringe to the needle, 3 centigrams of stovain and 5 centigrams of sulfate of strychnin dissolved in water were injected into the spinal canal. After one minute the patient was told to lie down on the operating-table, and his head and shoulders were lowered, so that the action of gravity would cause the numbing fluid to spread upward.

"Two minutes later the operation, which was for the removal of a mass of tubercular glands in the neck, was carried out in the ordinary manner, the patient perfectly conscious and talking to the surgeons during the whole proceedings.

"'Do you feel any pain?' asked one of the surgeons. 'No, sir,' said the patient.

"'Are you quite comfortable?'

"'Yes, thank you,' said the man.

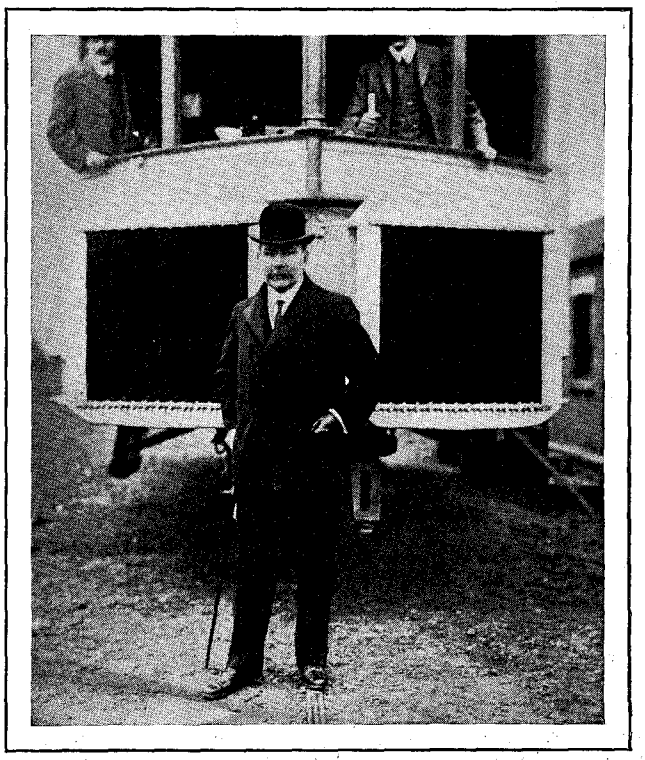
"The uncanny effect of these words spoken by a man with a gaping wound three inches long and an inch deep in his neck can hardly be described.

"Five minutes after the bandages were applied the patient got off the operating-table and walked into the next room to the stretcher which was to carry him back to the ward."

THE GYROSCOPIC CAR A REALITY

THE invention of Louis Brennan, the English engineer, for balancing a heavy moving car on a single rail by means of rapidly spinning fly-wheels of great mass, was described in these pages over two years ago. At that time only a small working-model of the gyroscopic monorail had been built. Now, however, a full-sized car has been constructed, and the technical as well as the daily press agree that its success bids fair to cause a revolution in methods of transportation. Says *The Scientific American* (New York):

"In the spring of 1907, Mr. Louis Brennan, inventor of the Brennan torpedo, exhibited before the Royal Society of England a small car which traveled on a single rail or cableway, and kept its equilibrium perfectly even while rounding curves and when its load was shifted from one side to the other. This feat, an apparent defiance of the laws of gravity, aroused a great deal of interest, and it was predicted that it marked a revolution in railroad practise. The car was kept in equilibrium by means of a pair of wheels that were rotated at high speed in opposite directions. The gyroscopic effect of these rotating masses prevented the car from toppling over, in the same way that a top is kept from falling while spinning at high speed. Since the first exhibition of the gyroscopic car, Mr. Brennan has been at work developing details which would permit of using the same principle on a much larger car suitable for carrying heavy loads. A couple of weeks ago Mr. Brennan's invention, now reduced to practical dimensions, was again exhibited before the Royal Society. The car was 14 feet long, 13 feet high, and 10 feet wide, weighing 22 tons. Carrying a load of 40 passengers, the car traveled on a single rail around a circular track 220 yards in circumference. The balance was perfectly kept by means of two gyroscopes weighing three-quarters of a ton each and revolving at a speed of 3,000 revolutions per minute. The wheels were incased and ran in a vacuum, so as to reduce fric-



MR. LOUIS BRENNAN,

Standing in front of his monorail car.

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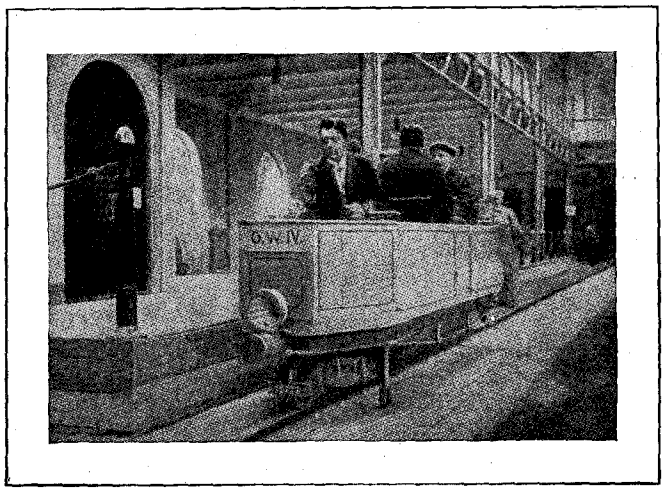
tion to a minimum. A gasoline-engine was used to keep the gyroscopes spinning and also to propel the car. The car was subjected to the severest of tests, the passengers suddenly shifting from one side to the other in their endeavor to destroy the equilibrium, but the gyroscope wheels responded to the slightest disturbance, and restored the balance at once. One of the difficulties encountered in a car of this type is the precessional action accompanying the gyroscopic motion. This, however, was overcome by means



THE GERMAN MONORAIL, RUN BY ELECTRICITY.

of friction devices. The advantage of using a monorail is that the cost of construction is considerably less; but in addition to this there is the fact that a slight deviation from a true line would result in no damage, whereas when two parallel tracks are used they must both be kept perfectly parallel and in perfect alinement, otherwise the car will run off the track or will rock violently if one side dips below the other. In other words, a double-rail track is more difficult to keep in repair than two monorails, for the reason that the two rails are interdependent, and variation in one must not take place without a corresponding variation in the other. In rounding curves there is always danger of spreading the tracks where a double-rail track is used, while with the monorail line, should the side thrust be sufficient to shift the rail, there would be no tendency for the car-wheels to leave the track."

The details of this latest model of the Brennan car are not yet available. Meanwhile illustrators are giving free rein to their fancy, as may be seen by the accompanying ideal picture of the "monorail of the future," taken from *The Sphere* (London). Says this paper:

"One of the most curious features of monorail gyroscopic traffic will be the novel types of bridge over which the new cars will pass. Mr. Brennan, the inventor, has already demonstrated that a large model car can pass across a wide gulf on a single strand. This fact opens up vistas of new modes of travel, and in the drawing some idea is given of how a large monorail car such as the inventor has sketched out will pass across a river gorge. The double flanges would keep the wheels on the cable and the car would, of course, keep itself erect just as easily while resting on a cable as on a single land rail."

The London papers also report that Mr. Brennan did not intend to give a public exhibition quite so soon, but that his hand was forced by the report that a German car on the same principle was to be shown shortly in Berlin.

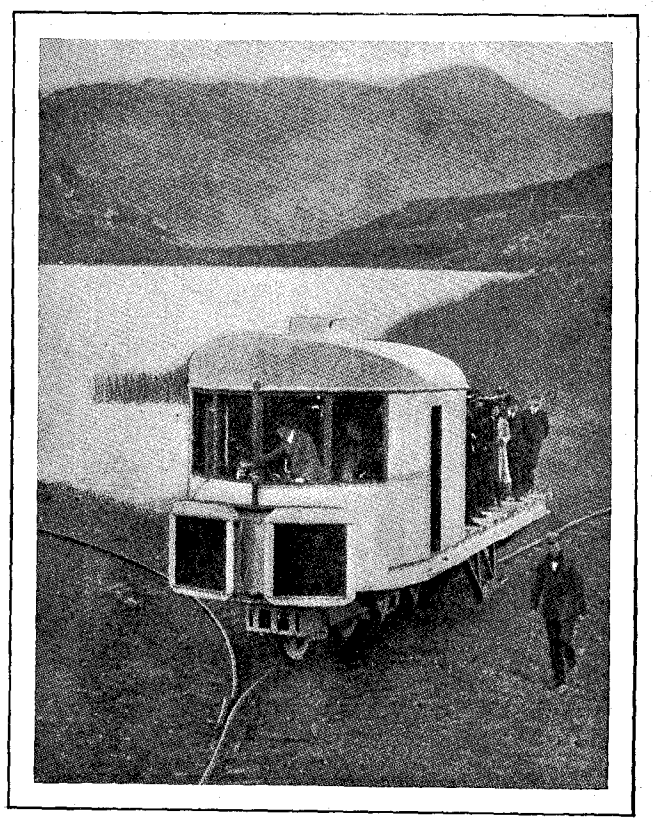
A NOVEL INSECT-TRAP—The attraction exerted upon insects by a brilliant light has been utilized in Reims, France, to capture and kill pests of this kind in the vineyards. The method, first reported in *The Times* (London), is described as follows in *Science* (New York, November 26):

"Posts supporting 5-candle-power electric lamps were placed in the vineyards, from each of which a dish, containing water with a top layer of petroleum, was suspended. During the first night these traps were placed in three parallel rows at distances of about 200 feet from each other, the distance between the lamps being about 75 feet. On the first clear evening late in July the current was turned on about eight o'clock, and the lamps remained burning until an hour or so after midnight. Soon after the lamps were lighted the insects swarmed toward them and were rapidly killed, either by the fumes of the petroleum or by the petroleum itself. The same operation was resumed the next clear night, but the lamps of the two outside rows were placed about 25 feet closer to those of the center row, and this was repeated in each of five subsequent clear nights, so as finally to bring the three rows within about 50 feet of each other. During the succeeding six or seven clear nights the movement was reversed in the same manner, so as to return the lamps to their position of the first night. As to the position of the lamps, numerous experiments were made during these trials, and it was proved that the greatest number of insects were killed when the petroleum dish was elevated only a few inches above the ground."

THE SCOURGE OF THE NORTH

THIS name is appropriately bestowed by *The British Medical Journal* (London, November 20) upon what is generally called the "common cold"—a distressing malady with which medical science has not dealt adequately. The trouble is, *The Journal* points out, that this disease is not one, but many, its symptoms being due to germs of various kinds. In particular, the writer condemns the idea that colds may be avoided by "hardening" oneself. He says:

"The common cold is almost as great a scourge to the inhabitants of Northern Europe and America as the touch of fever to the tropical resident. The multitude of remedies, domestic, medical, and proprietary, ranging from blackberry tea and a tallow candle to opium and smelling-salts and nasal sprays, is a proof that no really effectual remedy is known. Dr. Benham, in his recent interesting report to the Science Committee of the British Medical Association, holds out some hope that a vaccine may cut short an attack or help to make it bearable; but unfortunately the microbe is not always the same, so that it would be necessary first to discover the name of the enemy or to use a mixt vaccine. On the sound principle that prevention is better than cure, many people have endeavored to harden themselves against catching cold, and the hatless brigade claim that they are immune to colds in the



THE BRENNAN CAR IN OPERATION.

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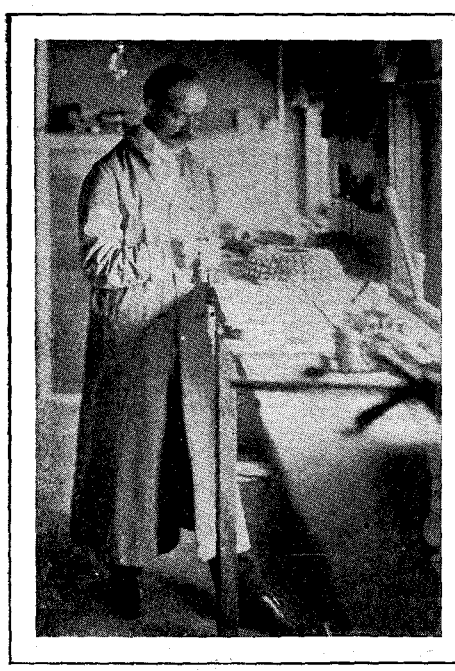
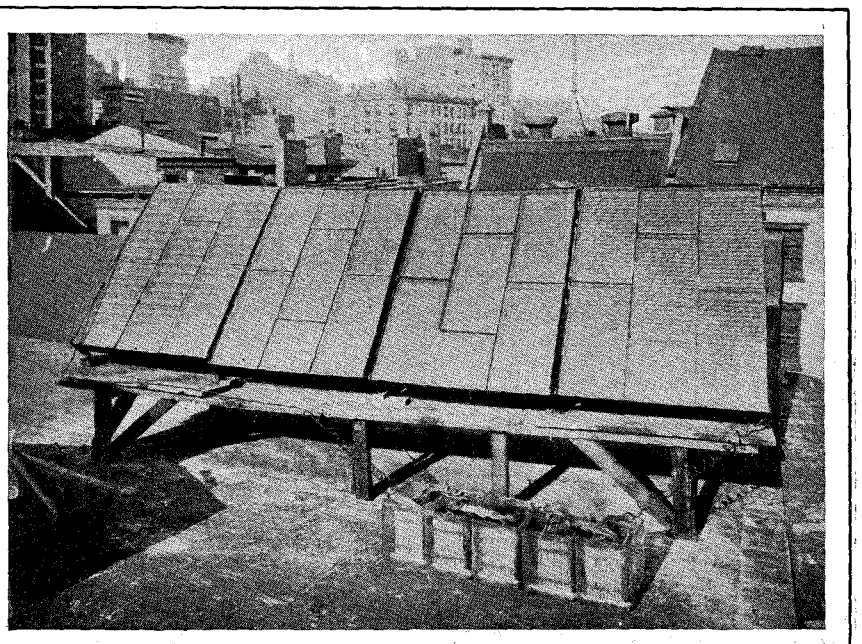


MR. GEORGE H. COVE,

Who has invented a device for converting the sun's caloric and actinic rays into electrical action.



THE SOLAR ELECTRIC GENERATOR AT WORK ON LABORATORY ROOF.

Four compartments, each with seven divisions containing altogether 1,804 Cove's alloy plugs, feeding current into storage batteries.

head, or at least much less susceptible than the generality. The use of the morning cold tub is praised for the same reason, and there are people who regard the wearing of a greatcoat in winter as a direct inducement to the microbes to work their evil will. There is no reason why robust adults should not follow their beliefs and inclinations in this matter, but for adults who are not robust and for children the hardening process is not free from risk."

Upon this point the writer quotes Dr. A. Kühn, who has recently published a paper on the prevention of colds. This authority seems to think that a cold is not usually caught from another person, but that a chill affords to microbes already in the nose, throat, or mouth conditions favorable to their activity, by altering the cutaneous circulation. To quote further:

"In dealing with plans for hardening the body to resist the noxious influences of cold, he utters a word of warning against exaggeration. The body must be kept warm, and this is particularly true in the case of children. He does not approve of cold-water hardening for very young children, but advises the gradual resort to cold bathing at a later age. Throughout his articles he preaches moderation, and advises the use of cold water, fresh air, exercise in the open air, and so on, in such measure as the individual can easily tolerate without feeling a sensation of coldness or discomfort."

ELECTRIC POWER FROM SOLAR HEAT

EFFORTS at "harnessing the sun's rays" have hitherto been limited to using them to generate steam in a boiler and run an engine, as in Ericsson's motor and similar devices. Such engines are now in practical use, but have never been widely popular. Now comes Mr. George S. Cove, of Somerville, Mass., who asserts that he can generate useful electric power by using the sun's heat to operate a new form of thermo-electric generator. Such generators are well known and are usually run with the aid of heat from gas flames, but they furnish a current of no great strength. The production of thermo-electricity, as is well known, depends on the fact that in a circuit of two different metals a current may be made to flow, simply by maintaining the two junction-points at different temperatures. Mr. Cove heats one of his junctions with the solar rays. René Homer describes the device as follows in *Modern Electrics* (New York):

"The apparatus consists of a little metallic frame which looks like an exaggerated window. The frame contains a number of panes of violet glass, behind which are set, through an asphalt-compound backing, many little metal plugs. One end of these plugs is always exposed to the sunlight, while the other end is cool and sheltered. The invisible rays of the solar spectrum and the invisible ultra-violet rays, after passing through the violet glass, set up a reaction in the peculiar metal alloy used, which produces a continual flow of electrical current into storage batteries.

"The apparatus is automatic, there being a circuit-breaker to sever connection between the separator and storage battery whenever the sun is not shining, and start automatically whenever the sun appears. The apparatus is not affected by weather conditions, and a few clear days suffice to store enough electricity to do away with any possibility of interruption in the service on cloudy days. Ten hours' exposure of the type now being experimented upon will produce enough power to light thirty large tungsten lamps for three days. It is only necessary to increase the size of the generator in order to store enough electricity in a few hours of sunshine to furnish light for a week or more.

"One form of generator shows a voltage of 500 per ten square feet, altho there is but a slight flow of current. The generator which has attracted so much attention contains 1,804 plugs, which, altho individually quite feeble, develop together 60 watts: 6 amperes at 10 volts.

"It is not too much to say that Mr. Cove has revolutionized our conceptions of power generation. Already we can picture the liner of the future propelled by invisible current stored in batteries by the Sun Electric Generator on a far-away desert and fed into the hold of the vessel in much the same manner as the cartridge belt is fed into a machine gun. The railroad-train of to-morrow, instead of taking on coal and water, will 'plug' into the power-house at the terminal station and pump out enough electricity to make the trip from New York to Chicago. The aeroplane of the future will dart hither and thither, her motors driven by electric energy transmitted by wireless from some far-away Sun Electric power-plant. But best of all is the part it will play in the life of the masses, bringing them cheap light, heat, and power, and freeing the multitude from the constant struggle for bread."

It will be noted from the above that the inventor, besides his thermo-electric effect, which is understandable, claims to produce an additional effect due in some way to the ultra-violet rays and not at present known to science. The technical papers have as yet given no space to Mr. Cove's device, but if his claims for it are justified, a good deal will be said and done about it in the future. However this may be, it is worth notice as the first attempt to use solar heat in a thermo-generator.

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HOW THE OLD PAINTERS VIEWED CHRISTMAS

A PICTURE is like a dinner, says Mr. Frederick Keppel, the well-known art connoisseur. A "verbal description of either is inadequate, and one must view the picture or eat the dinner, as the case may be, if one desires to form an opinion of the quality of the one or the other." Such an apology is offered for the absence of detailed description of the pictures that represent the Christmas idea, brought together by Mr. Keppel in a recently published volume called "Christmas in Art." His apology may be reechoed by us who reproduce some of the charming things of the volume, letting the pictures for the most part speak for themselves. There is one important observation made by the editor of the volume to account for the character of the choice here made. The pictures which represent a variety in national expression are entirely of a day long past. "In the case of Biblical pictures," observes Mr. Keppel, "as in the case of ecclesiastical architecture and sculpture, the finest are certainly those produced in centuries past and not those of our own too sophisticated day." This is because "the really great works of Christian art were made in the epochs of simple and unquestioning faith." The writer speaks thus of one or two masters here reproduced:

THE WORSHIPING WISE MEN.
By Fray Juan Bautista Mayno.

This little-known Spanish artist adopts the ancient church tradition that one of the Three Eastern Kings was a negro.

[Pictures in this series from Frederick Keppel's "Christmas in Art," by permission of Mr. Keppel and the publishers, Duffield & Company.]

"Albert Dürer, who was born at Nuremberg in 1471, was full of simple credence in the Catholic Church of four centuries ago, altho he lived to see his native city a center of the Reformation, and altho he engraved a fine portrait of the reformer, Philip Melancthon; but from Dürer we get some of the most heartfelt and truly beautiful pictures of the Nativity. Notice the original engraving done by him in the year 1504. Here we see the Virgin Mother adoring her Holy Child, while St. Joseph is engaged in the prosaic domestic employment of drawing water from a well.

"The surrounding buildings are entirely in the manner of Nuremberg, and not at all like those of Palestine; but what does that matter?—the picture as it stands is a beautiful one, and full of genuine inspiration.

"Take again the original etching by Rembrandt, the angel announcing the birth of Christ to the shepherds. The picture was etched in the year 1634. It is really a sublime composition, notwithstanding its close approach, in parts, to the innocently ludicrous. The whole conception of the scene may justly be called noble and exalted; but such details as the heavy Dutch angel and the 'pinwheel' of cherubs whirling above him, as well as the consternation of the cattle and the shepherds below, are, to us, perilously near being ridiculous—altho the master never meant them to be so.

"In this old picture, I repeat, we have genuine feeling. The artists made their pictures just as they felt them, and genuine feeling is the source of all great art, no matter through what medium the artist may express himself."

The pictures of sacred subjects produced in the early ages of faith and simplicity, Mr. Keppel reminds us, show that "the chief intention of the artist was to stimulate the piety of the spectator, and not to make a 'pretty' picture."

DRAWING FROM OTHER MINISTERS' BARRELS

THE story is told of a tourist who heard a good sermon in Chicago. The following Sunday found him in a Colorado city, and on going to church he heard the same Scripture lesson read, the same text, and the same sermon. The pastor, on being informed of the "coincidence," "thought it strange." He doubtless also thought tourists were impertinent. "Perhaps three-fourths of the active pastors receive offers of cheap sermons, made to order," observes *The Religious Telescope* (Dayton), and "sandwiched between these liberal offers of liberal supplies are opportunities to purchase sermon outlines for a small outlay of money." This paper declares that it is asked to advertise these particular wares, and along with its avowal of refusals it prints such words of condemnation as the following:

"If God calls a man to preach the Gospel, he does not summon him to be a reciter or a parrot. If a man has not the intellectual ability to prepare a sermon that is worth listening to, and contains helpful thought, he has no business to stand in the pulpit and sponge off the generosity of parishioners. Such a man is obtaining money under false pretenses. It is impossible to imagine Paul, or Peter, or John, sending to some sermon company for their weekly messages. Spurgeon, and Brooks, and Beecher, to say nothing about Luther, and Wesley, and Otterbein, did not need to travel around on the wooden legs of other people. One man said it is more beneficial to an audience to preach another man's sense than one's own nonsense. If the efforts of the minister can not rise above nonsense, and can not result in something morally uplifting and intellectually strengthening, he ought to begin to search for the source of his call, and examine the expiration date of his commission."

One may as well "expect to grow a prize-fighter by keeping a man in bed all the time, as to become a pulpit force by avoiding the very things necessary for the increase of pulpit ability." This is *The Telescope's* way of saying the obvious thing that a man should write his own sermons, tho there is seen a place for the use of other people's sermons and sermon outlines. Thus:

"Sermons and sermon outlines may have their proper place in homiletic work. It would do many preachers good if they would read a sermon once a week in order to learn something of the style of others. It might work out to their benefit to study sermon outlines that others have prepared; but not for the purpose of giving these to the people without any individual work.

"If sermons and sermon outlines are used to stimulate one's own mind, and to develop his personal powers, they have a good mission. But, if they benumb one's intellect, this soon will be followed by a moral injury, which has disastrous consequences. No man can use other people's work as his own Sunday after Sunday and be the same moral force as if he were treating his people honestly. Dishonesty anywhere will leave its mark. Intellectually, he may train his memory in the committing of other people's sermons. But extraordinary memories at the present day belong to lower orders of human intelligence. The valuable men are too

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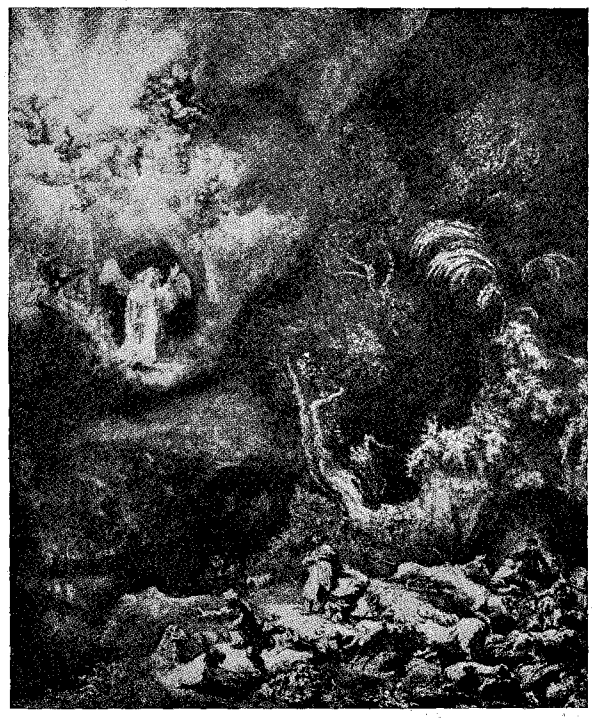
busy in thought and activity, demanded by the age, to cultivate the memory as seen in semi-civilized countries. While some good is wrought by these ready-made helps, the pulpit power as a whole certainly would be greater without them. Their use is on a par with the proposition to dispense with pastors and employ well-trained elocutionists to deliver uniform sermons in all the churches."

WHAT WAS THE STAR OF BETHLEHEM?

THE year of Halley's comet lends some piquancy to the old suggestion that the Star of Bethlehem was a heavenly body of that order. No one ventures to assert that the stellar phenomenon which moved the magi to travel to the Court of Herod was really Halley's comet which made its appearance at a later well-known historic point of time; but the modern Christian, asserts



THE ANGEL TELLING THE SHEPHERDS.
From an etching by Rembrandt (1634).
A really "sublime composition, notwithstanding its close approach, in parts, to the innocently ludicrous."

Mr. Waldemar Kaempffert, seeks for a scientific explanation of the Star of Bethlehem "not for the purpose of casting doubt upon the narrative of Matthew, but to give it astronomical support." In his article in the January *Cosmopolitan*, Mr. Kaempffert reviews the various suggestions that from time to time have been advanced to furnish a natural explanation for what the "cloister fancy of the dark ages" looked upon as a miraculous luminary. In the first place he shows that, since these magi were "astrologers, members of that strange, non-national, privileged priesthood whose office it was to watch the sky each day and each night," "no ordinary astronomical phenomenon could have enticed" them from their temples. Kepler was the first to try to explain the stellar phenomenon preceding Christ's birth. "He pointed out that there must have been a conjunction of the planets Jupiter and Saturn at about that time." It was later found that the two planets were in conjunction in 7 B.C. but that they at no time overlapped to form a single star. On the contrary "they were separated by a distance equal to the apparent diameter of the moon." It was the late Prof. R. A. Proctor who "finally decided that the wise men might have been guided by a comet." Mr. Kaempffert writes:

"There is much to be said in favor of the supposition. Comets are discovered nowadays at the rate of two or three a year. Not all of them are particularly brilliant; but it is not inconceivable that in Biblical times comets occasionally appeared that were brilliant enough to strike terror into superstitious hearts. Indeed, before Edmund Halley proved that the law of gravitation applied to the comet which bears his name and which has revisited the earth at intervals of seventy-five and one-half to seventy-nine years, comets were regarded as divine messengers, as omens of good or evil, and particularly as harbingers of pestilence and war. To a poetic Eastern people who revered the stars as symbols especially set in the heavens for the guidance of men, comets were undoubtedly awesome visitors. The Chaldeans, Persians, and Jews were astronomically no more enlightened than the medieval Christians, and if at the fall of Constantinople in 1453 all Christendom was alarmed at the appearance of a comet (a comet which we now know to have been Halley's), it is highly probable that the Orient was no less imprest by these sudden visitations. Comprizing, as it does, a nucleus, a 'coma' or envelop surrounding the nucleus and measuring from 20,000 to 1,000,000 miles in diameter, and a long tail which streams behind the nucleus for 60 to 100,000,000 miles or more, a comet is one of the most mysteriously beautiful celestial apparitions that ever meets the eye. But whether or not the Star of Bethlehem really was such an apparition no one can affirm with certainty. An astronomer can merely state that the idea is not untenable and that it is less objectionable than the conjunction hypothesis."

Another theory is that which proposes that the Star of Bethlehem was a "new" star or "nova," a "star which suddenly flares up in the heavens and fades away again to its former magnitude after the lapse of weeks or months." Ten appeared between 134 B.C. and the end of the fifteenth century; since that time no less than sixteen have been recorded. The "new" star is accounted for by the astrophysicist as a "superb cataclysm." Thus:

"Two giant suns, chilled to black cinders, but still imprisoning within their frozen shells a fierce heat and compounds of terrific explosive energy, crashed together in a celestial head-on collision. When that catastrophe occurred; each dead sun was rushing through space at the rate of 400 miles a second—faster by 700 times than a projectile fired from a modern 12-inch gun. Two enormous bodies traveling at such frightful speed can not be suddenly arrested without in some way disposing of their energy. From our knowledge of mechanics we know that part of this energy is converted into a heat so intense that the fragments of the two shattered suns glow with a dazzling light compared with which our sun is as a candle placed beside an electric arc. The remainder of the energy is spent in twisting the fragments around a common center at a speed of hundreds of miles a second, so that a huge celestial Fourth-of-July pinwheel is created.

"That dizzily whirling celestial pinwheel may be regarded either as the center of a new solar system or as a new-born world—not a rock-bound, sea-swept world such as ours, but a glowing, chaotic mass. Gases and fine dust compose the hot spiral streams of the celestial pinwheel; and the dust, gathered in great whirling clouds, is periodically interposed between the earth and the star, and thus causes those more or less regular obscurations which are so characteristic of many new stars. The effect of this whirling on the mass of gas and dust is to produce a flat disk, intensely hot and dense at the center, extremely attenuated and cold at the remote outer edge. As eons elapse the pinwheel formation is gradually obliterated through the action of gravitation and other forces. Evidences enough of these mysterious processes are found in those vast expanses of misty light which are called nebulæ because of their appearance. These nebulæ are the products of dust and gases thrown out by colliding dead suns, and out of them planetary systems will be evolved by the age-long process of steady contraction and by the clustering of matter through attraction into globes which will eventually congeal into worlds.

"If the Star of Bethlehem was in truth a nova which flashed into being in a night and soon outshone all the other stars, it must assuredly have attracted the notice of a practised magian astrologer. The occurrence was so unexpected, so extraordinary, that it could not be reconciled with those regularly recurring stellar phenomena which the temple priests were in the habit of observing and even of foretelling. At a time when science was still more or less shrouded in mysticism it was but natural that a peculiar significance should have been given to such a sudden apparition, particularly when it is considered that the Jews were yearning for the birth of a king who would free them from the Roman yoke and whose coming had been mysteriously heralded in those prophetic

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words of Balaam's, "I shall see him, but not now; I shall behold him, but not nigh; there shall come a star out of Jacob and a scepter out of Israel.'

"Apart from the astronomical evidence in favor of the theory that the Star of Bethlehem was a nova, poetically, at least, it seems singularly fitting that a matchless orb blazing forth in sudden magnificence should have marked not only the birth of a Messiah whose destiny it was to save mankind by His own suffering and to make this a new world by purging it of evil, but also the birth of a new sun with embryonic planets wheeling about it in shining clouds of gas and stellar dust."

EXAMPLE OF CATHOLIC COLLEGES

FROM a Catholic standpoint the American college is an educational blunder. The recent criticisms of the irreligious teachings in Protestant and secular institutions have convinced the Catholic editors of this, especially as they note that the sharpest criticism comes from non-Catholic sources. The latest one to voice this conviction is *The Catholic Fortnightly Review* (Techny, Ill.), which remarks that no critic is "so severe in his condemnation as the men who must be credited with inside knowledge of the prevailing methods." The Catholic college is not perfect, this writer admits, yet if critics desire to know how to solve the problem "of securing earnest and intelligent attention to the strictly educational side of college life," they should make "a thorough study of Catholic educational ideals." We read further:

"The American college is a failure. By doing away with religious instruction it has sapped its own foundation. Education without the aid of religion is a modern delusion of the most pernicious kind. College authorities are utterly helpless in their fight against college evils, unless they can bring religion to bear upon the lawless elements. In the same proportion as a man throws religion overboard, he divests himself of his rational character and approaches the animal within him. Recent events in Spain and France are an evident proof of this.

"The American college is bankrupt. Besides the absence of religious influence, there is the excessive cultivation of certain ideals that have already nearly wrought its downfall. These ideals, it is true, are the common property of the American people. But while Catholic educators try to counteract their influence upon the young, the American college allows them unlimited play. The spirit of the country, for example, favors get-rich-quick methods. The same pernicious instinct (or genius, if you will) prompts the lad to seek get-learned-quick schemes. He scorns the idea of being 'put through the mill'; he has no time for that. But here he gets decidedly the worst of it. While, under favorable circumstances, a man may make a fortune in a short time, he can not in

THE ADORATION OF THE MAGI.
From Hans Memling's painting in the Prado, Madrid.

the same short time run through a college course and emerge as a learned, not to say a truly educated, man. Mental training is the result of patient drilling, education the fruit of painful toil. Many a slow-revolving year must come and go, before the fruits of scholarship and education are matured."

The Fortnightly combats a recent utterance in the New York *Evening Post* that "the nearer the school is like the world the saner will be its influence." It contends that—

"That school is doomed which in all respects 'is like the world' or even like the smallest social community, the home. Co-education is in its proper place *at home*, but it is a mistake at college.

THE NATIVITY.
From a print by Albert Dürer (1504).
"It is nothing against the beauty and charm of this picture," says Mr. Keppel, that Dürer, depicting a scene in Palestine, gives it a background from his own city of Nuremberg."

Again, we have been trained to cherish democratic ideals. We may be proud of this. But the democratic spirit, when excessively developed, is averse to discipline, and impatient of strict authority without which no school of learning has ever met success. Then again, Americans are drawn toward the mysterious. Witness the multiplicity of secret societies which, like a gloomy nightmare, brood over the nation and deprive it of the sunshine it needs for its sound moral development. If mummery appeals to the grown-up men, it simply fascinates the college lad, who with his membership in some fraternity, fancies that the effect of his opposition to school authorities will be increased a hundredfold. Last, tho by no means least of all, the interest taken in athletics by the people at large, is almost morbid. It absorbs some of the noblest efforts worthy of a better cause. Future generations, with the benefit of sober second thought, will probably judge this feature of American civilization to be one of the darkest. The disastrous influence of college athletics—not as they might be in theory, but as they actually are—on the spirit of scholarship is too well known to need repetition. It is manifest to all who have learned to see, and is acknowledged by all true friends of education.

"Such are some of the causes that have undermined the American college. At the bar of reason it stands condemned. Even *The Evening Post* remarks that 'the distracting cause may be one thing or another: social functions, fraternity interests, athletics, dissipation . . . with the one result that the mind is never really opened to educative influences.'

"Here then is the remedy: change the spirit of the American people, if you can, and you will change the American college, and solve the problem 'of securing earnest and intelligent attention to

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the strictly educational side of college life.' The American college is the reflex of American civilization. Features of social life which may claim a place in the life of the grown-up men or women, can not always with impunity be introduced into the microcosm of college life. We Catholics see the necessity of minimizing those distracting influences. It is a gigantic task. We are fighting against well-nigh overwhelming odds, because we are fighting against deep-rooted prejudices—against 'the world, the flesh, and the devil.' But right here is the source of our comparative success and eventual salvation in the field of education."

REVIVAL OF FRENCH PROTESTANTISM

THE blow that so wounded the Church of Rome in France has, we read, "only served to strike off the fetters of Protestantism." The act of separation has been "entirely beneficial from a free churchman's point of view," says Dr. W. Harvey-Jellie, in *The Christian World* (London). No one would care to say, he observes, "whether M. Clemenceau's ministry was animated more

THE ADORATION OF THE MAGI.
By Bernardino Luini.

This artist, like many others, depicts the child as about two years old. The figures in the background are presumably the retinues of the three kings.

by hatred of ecclesiastical domination or by love of religious liberty" when the act was carried in 1905. "But that act has compelled the churches to pass through a time of testing sufficiently severe to exterminate them, unless they proved themselves the possessors of a vitality capable of bursting forth into a remarkable new activity." Its effect on Protestantism is thus set forth:

"At one and the same time it abolished the paralyzing control and patronage of the State and swept away the barriers hitherto set to evangelistic work. Under the old *régime*, with its *concordataire* system, every church was bound over to keep the peace with its neighbors; and the effect of this seemingly Christian obligation was to prevent absolutely anything of the nature of evangelistic work in a Romanist district. But to-day religious liberty is a reality. The Protestant churches are free to seek the evangelization of their country by every means in their power; and they have not been slow to rise to the opportunity of winning France for a simpler Christian faith.

"It may be a misfortune for the Protestantism of France that, like that of England, it is divided within itself. But if the Act of Separation has increased the external divisions of Protestantism, it has also revealed and rekindled the deep, underlying spirit of unity which binds the churches together more closely than any enforced uniformity ever could. We are, perhaps, right in looking on the largest of the French Protestant churches, the 'Evangelical Reformed Church,' as the real successor of the Huguenots; and here we find that of late there has been a wonderful quickening of the religious life and a remarkable increase of evangelistic zeal. Those of us who had the privilege of attending the recent Synod in the beautiful and historic town of Grenoble, among the Alps of the Dauphiné, will never forget the way in which the assembly seemed to be thrilled by the report upon evangelization which was presented by Pastor Pfender. That report told of evangelistic missions carried out among the churches from end to end of France, of a real ingathering of souls, of a remarkable revival of prayer, and a genuine deepening of spiritual life. And the most intense conviction of the entire Synod was expressed in the resolution which declared that 'the churches are called upon to work with all their strength in prayer, in love, and in sacrifice, for the salvation of their beloved *patrie* by the Gospel of the crucified Lord.' It mattered not whether one conversed with pastors from Brittany or from Paris, from the cities of the Midi or from the villages of the Cevennes; all alike seemed to have caught fire for Christ. It was a true missionary spirit—an enthusiasm for aggressive work at home and abroad—that pervaded the memorable Synod at Grenoble. And there one was placing one's finger upon the pulse of French Protestantism."

But even in days when the churches were less free to advance than they are now, this writer continues, they were by no means stagnant. One pastor, who has long worked in the Catholic town of Rennes, "declared that he had rarely found less than a dozen families a year" prepared to embrace Protestantism. Even among those outside all churches, it is asserted, "rationalism has ceased to be so coldly confident and blatant." We read further:

"The power of the Evangel, with its voice of reason and of truth, is making itself felt even within the walls of the convent, and a great company of the priests is becoming obedient to the faith. Within the past decade no less than 1,500 priests have left the Roman priesthood, of whom no small number have become earnest workers for the cause of Protestantism; and when one of these—the gifted and enthusiastic M. Léon Revoyre—visited the towns of Northern France to speak upon his reasons for leaving the Church of Rome, no hall could contain the crowds that gathered to listen.

"No one can be ignorant of the fact that the Protestants of France are terribly outnumbered, and form comparatively feeble communities. But they are by no means inactive or hopeless. In most of the great cities one will find the historic church or the modern mission-hall. And the Gospel is finding its way into the villages through the labors of the colporteur and the mission-boat. Here and there spontaneous revivals are breaking forth, like the well-nigh miraculous revival at Orthez, at the foot of the Pyrenees. And almost everywhere the spirit of faith and prayer is leading to aggressive work.

"It would not be true to say that the work is all that could be desired. This is still the day of small things, and the churches are moving forward against tremendous odds. But everything augurs well for the future. The individual churches are becoming increasingly prayerful, enthusiastic, and aggressive. They are led by men of scholarly gifts, such as Professor Arnal, who declares that 'our plain duty is to offer the Gospel of Christ to those who are among the cultivated classes,' and by enthusiasts such as Pastor Boissonnas, who cries, 'the duty which is imposed upon us is to carry the Gospel to our beloved France to conquer it for Christ.' And over all the churches there seems to have dawned the clearer day of that personal love and loyalty for Christ which is leading the cause of reunion, genuine and voluntary, to hasten on toward its nearing consummation. Assuredly great things are at hand, and with prayerful interest and Christian sympathy we of the Free Churches of Britain should watch and aid the progress of the liberated Protestant churches of France."

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A MAKER OF POETICAL MINIATURES

FATHER TABB'S verses have frequently been quoted in this journal and, now that he has gone, our readers will doubtless be interested in the sympathetic words written of him by Mr. Frank Jewett Mather, Jr. At the outset Mr. Mather finds a just analogue to his miniature poems in the work of an artizan of Nippon who, "finding a knot of wood, a water-worn lump of amber, or the bleached tooth of a beast, will work out some most ingenious and expressive bit of sculpture by the slightest modifications of the natural form." Mr. Mather, writing in *The Nation* (New York, December 2), enlarges and illustrates this view of the Catholic poet who died at Baltimore on November 19. We read:

"He seems to be indeed less of a creator than a discoverer and exhibitor of some casual beauty already existing. And so many of Father Tabb's best poems give the impression of simply occurring under a hand that gives only the ultimate contour. Take

THE BIRTH OF A WORLD

A hidden world,
Unwombing, hurled
From dark to light.
And to the skies
Its wondering eyes
The livelong night
Doth Science turn, with sighs
When shadows take their flight.

Another birth—
A soul to earth
But newly come!
Its destiny
Eternity.
With wonder dumb,
The heavens look down to see
Our faces turned therefrom.

Here is a wonderful knot, on the two sides of which the skilful carver, perceiving two solemn masks, has with reverent solicitude merely cut away the obscuring fibers."

Mr. Mather finds the dead poet's miniature structures have "not the free and spontaneous gush of song," and hence they should not rightfully be called lyrics. They more nearly resemble concerted music, to his sense, and are products of meditation, suggesting "quite as much a way of thinking as a mode of feeling." Such characteristics relate them to the work of the "metaphysical" poets, Donne and Vaughan, "but there was something so finely traditional, so eminently Christian and Catholic about Father Tabb's formula that his conceits seem purged of personal whim." Mr. Mather continues:

"The danger for poets of this allegorizing temper is that of writing into the ensample book of nature their own hasty answers; and the critical question with regard to such poets is, how far intellectual ingenuity has usurped the place of authentic imagination. Now is not the time to weigh Father Tabb in this balance. To me personally it seems he veered now inward to his own agile fancy, now outward to the gradual undertone of nature, as his mood and inspiration served. A poem like the following, one of his subtlest, will bear either classification, in which case the pragmatist tells us the distinction really doesn't matter:

DUST TO DUST

'In the center of each snow crystal or drop of rain is found a minute particle of dust.'

Earth wedded, life atwain
In heaven, were endless pain,
Uplifted from the plain
To realms of snow or rain,
Of dust each lonely grain
To dust will come again.

"To me, however, this seems a border-line poem of an especially instructive sort. Its quality is, I think, genuinely imaginative, but a fuller inspiration would have drawn the prose text into the rhythmical homily. To exemplify the difference between Father Tabb possest by his theme and merely playing with it, I need only cite one of his most engaging conceits:

SHEET LIGHTNING

A glance of love or jealousy,
It flashes to and fro—
A swift sultanic majesty,
Through Night's seraglio;

Where many a starry favorite,
In reverence profound,
Awaits, with palpitating light,
A step without a sound.

"It is odds whether Father Tabb is most likely to be remembered by a few little masterpieces of this frankly artificial sort, or by

THE NATIVITY.
By Lorenzo di Credi.

This painting, representing the Florentine School, continues the series of pictures depicting Christmas in art begun in the preceding department.

those poems that reach deeper issues. I sometimes fear that, in the mood of sheer artistry and moral detachment, he is most perfect.

"At any rate, for sheer lapidary perfection, Father Tabb hardly has his mate among American poets or, for that matter, among the English poets of his time. Even Aldrich had a vaguer sense of his own limitations and was more frequently below his best. Except for the French poet Heredia, with his single sheaf of sonnets, I can hardly name a modern poet whose garden being so small is at once so habitable and so impressive."

Father Tabb was born in Virginia in 1845, and served in the Confederate Army. At the military prison at Point Lookout, Md., he met and began a life-long friendhip with Sidney Lanier. At twenty-seven, a Catholic proselyte, he had assumed deacon's orders, but it was twelve years before he took the next step to the priesthood. Most of his later life he served as professor of English literature in St. Charles's College, Ellicott City, Md. On the personal side Mr. Mather writes:

"Of his personal predilections, except that he was a cultivated lover of music and a pianist of no mean accomplishment, one knows only what may be gathered from his verse. Possibly some of his associates of St. Charles may supply the personalia one craves, but this were better left undone than done indiscreetly. About two years ago, the blindness that for years had threatened him became imminent. It found pathetic reflection in his poetry. There were rumors that he was in want and dependent upon the

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bounty of his college. This he denied in a characteristic note to *The Nation* (August 27, 1908), in which he declared that despite the wishes of his associates, he would live in college just so long as his savings availed to support him and no longer. Happily, the dire issue never arose, for death overtook him among his colleagues and on the scene of his long labors as a teacher."

SHAKESPEARE'S MULTIPLE PERSONALITIES

A NEW book on Shakespeare starts with the thesis that all dramatic writing is merely a form of autobiography. The propounder of this novel idea is Mr. Frank Harris, who has written a thick volume to show that Shakespeare in his plays was even more protean than Proteus, and reappeared under the thin disguise of successive characters in play after play. It is the commonplace

THE REPOSE IN EGYPT.

From the rare wood-cut by Dürer, being one of a series known as "The Life of the Virgin."

of modern criticism that every dramatic artist strives to keep himself out of his work; but Mr. Harris, in his volume called "The Man Shakespeare and his Tragic Life Story," by a singular volte-face asserts that "we are doing Shakespeare wrong by trying to believe that he hides himself behind his work." Had Shakespeare even tried the trick of hiding himself in this way Mr. Harris is here to affirm that he couldn't have succeeded. Modern science, we are told, is present with supporting proof. "Just as Monsieur Bertillon's whorl-pictures of a thumb afford overwhelming proofs of a man's identity, so it is possible from Shakespeare's writings to establish beyond doubt the main features of his character and the chief incidents of his life." The time for random assertion about Shakespeare and unlimited eulogy of him, we are told, "has passed away forever." Mr. Harris sets out to show him "as he lived and loved and suffered," and the proofs of this and that trait, he promises at the outset, "shall be so heaped up as to stifle doubt and reach absolute conviction." We give the first stage of the process:

"Let us begin, then, by treating Shakespeare as we would treat any other writer, and ask simply how a dramatic author is most apt to reveal himself. A great dramatist may not paint himself for us at any time in his career with all his faults and vices; but when he goes deepest into human nature, we may be sure that self-knowledge is his guide; as *Hamlet* said, 'To know a man well, were to know himself' (oneself), so far justifying the paradox that dramatic writing is merely a form of autobiography. We may take, then, as a guide this first criterion that, in his masterpiece of psychology, the dramatist will reveal most of his own nature.

"If a dozen lovers of Shakespeare were asked to name the most profound and most complex character in all his dramas it is probable that every one without hesitation would answer *Hamlet*. . . . Is it possible to show certainly that even the broad outlines of *Hamlet's* character are those of the master-poet?

"There are various ways in which this might be proved. For instance, if one could show that whenever Shakespeare fell out of a character he was drawing, he unconsciously dropt into the *Hamlet* vein, one's suspicion as to the identity of *Hamlet* and the poet would be enormously strengthened. There is another piece of evidence still more convincing. Suppose that Shakespeare in painting another character did nothing but paint *Hamlet* over again—trait by trait—virtue by virtue, fault by fault—our assurance would be almost complete; for a dramatist only makes this mistake when he is speaking unconsciously in his proper person. But if both these kinds of proof were forthcoming, and not once but a dozen times, then surely our conviction as to the essential identity of *Hamlet* and Shakespeare would amount to practical certitude."

Pursuing this scent Mr. Harris finds another *Hamlet*, and consequently another Shakespeare, in *Romeo*. This has been said before by Hazlitt, who pointed out that *Romeo* was *Hamlet* in love, so Mr. Harris demurs a little over the view of absolute identity and tells us "the most that can be said is that *Romeo* is a younger brother of *Hamlet*, whose character is much less mature and less complex." Since this is so we needn't pause long over the proofs of so minor a stage in the argument, nor over the third incarnation—that of the melancholy *Jaques*. It might be interesting to notice, however, Mr. Harris' contention that "if we combine the characters of *Romeo*, the poet-lover, and *Jaques*, the pensive-sad philosopher, we have the almost complete *Hamlet*."

This elaborate theory, which fills a book of over four hundred pages in elucidation, has many ramifications, so can only be reproduced in little here. But space must be given for some words about a drama "whose principal character is *Hamlet*, *Hamlet* over again, with every peculiarity and every fault; a *Hamlet*, too, entangled in an action which is utterly unsuited to his nature." We read:

"Surely if this statement can be proved, it will be admitted by all competent judges that the identity of *Hamlet* and his creator has been established. For Shakespeare must have painted this second *Hamlet* unconsciously. Think of it! In totally new circumstances the poet speaks with *Hamlet's* voice in *Hamlet's* words. The only possible explanation is that he is speaking from his own heart, and for that reason is unaware of the mistake. The drama I refer to is 'Macbeth.'

"No one, so far as I know, has yet thought of showing that there is any likeness between the character of *Hamlet* and that of *Macbeth*, much less identity; nevertheless, it seems to me easy to prove that *Macbeth*, 'the rugged *Macbeth*,' as Hazlitt and Brandes call him, is merely our gentle, irresolute, humanist, philosopher *Hamlet* masquerading in gallygaskins as a Scottish thane.

"Let us take the first appearance of *Macbeth*, and we are forced to remark at once that he acts and speaks exactly as *Hamlet* in like circumstances would act and speak. The honest but slow *Banquo* is amazed when *Hamlet* starts and seems to fear the fair promises of the witches; he does not see what the nimble *Hamlet*-intellect has seen in a flash—the dread means by which alone the promises can be brought to fulfilment. As soon as *Macbeth* is hailed 'Thane of Cawdor,' *Banquo* warns him, but *Macbeth*, in spite of the presence of others, falls at once, as surely *Hamlet* would have fallen, into a soliloquy; a thing, considering the circumstances, most false to general human nature, for what he says must excite *Banquo's* suspicion, and is only true to the *Hamlet*-mind, that in and out of season loses itself in meditation."

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TEACHING MORALS DRAMATICALLY

THE drama has always been permeated to the spine by "the vice of drawing distorted morals." This is a dictum of John Galsworthy, whose play called "Strife" is one of the important successes of the New Theater. This vice, he goes on to say in the December *Atlantic*, has, in its effect upon the drama, "discolored its art, humanity, and significance; infected its creators, actors, audience, critics; too often turned it from a picture into a caricature." Such being the case, it would seem that little was left that could fairly call itself by the name of drama. Mr. Galsworthy is one of the shining lights of the newest school in England. He is the author of another play produced without much success here a year or two ago, called "The Silver Box" and one named "Joy" that only English audiences have seen. In *The Atlantic* he discourses on the various accepted principles of playwriting, and says that there are, philosophically speaking, three courses open to the serious dramatist. They are thus set forth:

"The first is to set definitely before the public that which it wishes to have set before it: the views and codes of life by which the public lives, and in which it believes. This way is the most common, successful, and popular. It makes the dramatist's position sure, and still not too obviously authoritative.

"The second course is to set definitely before the public those views and codes of life by which the dramatist himself lives, those theories in which he himself believes—the more effectively if they are the opposite of what the public wishes to have placed before it—presenting them so that the audience may swallow them like a powder in a spoonful of jam.

"There is a third course: to set before the public no cut-and-dried codes, but the phenomena of life and character, selected and combined, *but not distorted*, by the dramatist's outlook, set down without fear, favor, or prejudice, leaving the public to draw such poor moral as nature may afford. This third method requires a certain detachment; it requires a sympathy with, a love of, and a curiosity as to, things for their own sake; it requires a far view, together with patient industry *for no immediately practical result.*"

The playwright who supplies to the public the facts of life distorted by the moral which it expects, Mr. Galsworthy goes on to enlarge, "does so that he may do the public what he considers an immediate good, by fortifying its prejudices." And the dramatist who supplies to the public facts distorted by his own advanced morality, "does so because he considers that he will at once benefit the public by substituting for its worn-out ethics, his own." In

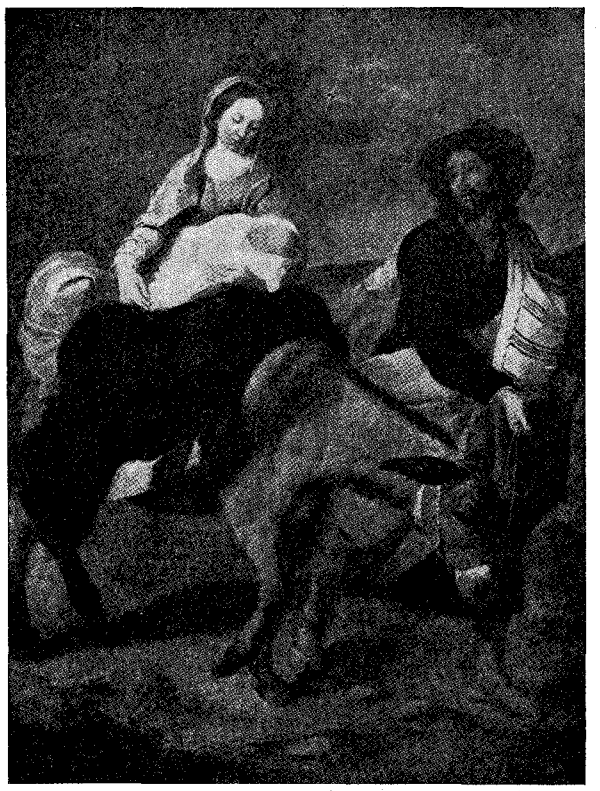
THE NATIVITY.

From an engraving by Lucas Vorsterman, after the painting by Rubens.

The scene is not Palestine, but the Netherlands. Rubens used his wife as a model for the Madonna.

both these cases, we are told, the advantage the dramatist hopes to confer on the public is immediate and practical. There is the third view, which the most modern of our dramatists strive for, "to set men, and the facts about them, down faithfully so that they draw for us the moral of their natural actions." This, Mr. Galsworthy tentatively states, "may possibly be of benefit to the community." Further:

"It is, at all events, harder than to set men and facts down, as they ought, or ought not to be. I am far from meaning to say that a dramatist should, or, indeed, can, keep himself and his temperamental philosophy out of his work. As a man lives and thinks,



THE FLIGHT INTO EGYPT.

From a painting by Murillo.

so will he write. But this I do say, that to the making of good drama, as to the practise of every other art, there must be brought an almost passionate love of discipline, a white heat of self-respect, a desire to make the truest, fairest, best thing in your power. And that to these must be added an eye that does not flinch. Such qualities alone will bring to a drama the selfless character which soaks it with inevitability, and convinces its audience.

"The word 'pessimist' is frequently applied to the few dramatists who have been content to work in this way. It has been applied to Euripides, to Shakespeare, to Ibsen, among others; it will be applied to many in the future. Nothing, however, I venture to think, is more dubious than the every-day use of the words pessimist and optimist: for the optimist appears to be he who can not bear the world as it is, and is forced by his nature to picture it as it ought to be; and the pessimist, one who can not only bear the world as it is, but loves it well enough to draw it faithfully. However this may be, a remnant of insane persons insist that the true lover of the human race is the man who can put up with it in all its forms, in vice as well as in virtue, in defeat no less than in victory; that the true seer is he who sees not only joy but sorrow, and the true painter of human life one who blinks nothing. It is possible that he is also, incidentally, its true benefactor. . . . . .

"It should be the aim—as it is the justification—of naturalistic technic to secure a presentment of the dramatist's vision, so gripping, and permeating, through eyes and ears, the minds of an audience, as evermore to convince each one of them that the vision has been part of his own experience, something lived through, or seen, in real life, and not merely watched as a show. This effect can be achieved only by complete austerity, and those delicate strokes and continual significant touches which establish a perfect intimacy between the audience and the figures on the stage. Many plays, written in the naturalistic vein, fail to enrich us with any sense of actual experience gained at first hand. And this either is due to want of self-restraint in the dramatist, or is because, not *feeling* the life of his characters, he can not really make us intimate with them."

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THE "SERPENT'S TONGUE" AND MR. WATSON'S

IF Mr. William Watson came to America in the hope of enlisting the American press in his warfare upon Mrs. Asquith and her stepdaughter, as some think, he seems to have made the mistake of his life, and one that must leave its mark upon his career. As soon as he landed he authorized a statement that these two ladies were the ones meant in his acrid poem on "The Woman with the Serpent's Tongue," recently quoted in these pages. Instead of receiving a shower of compliments from our editors, as he perhaps expected, he is greeted with a newspaper storm of hisses, mingled with such words as "cad," "fool," "madman," "sneak," "spiteful gossip," and various other forms of outspokenness. The imbroglio is complicated by the voluntary entrance of various other poets, chiefly Mr. Le Gallienne, whose championship of the ladies' cause took the form of a poem not highly praised, but one which seems to have precipitated Mr. Watson's visit to this country.

MR. AND MRS. WATSON,

On their arrival in America. Mr. Watson, it is said, hoped to enlist the American press in a warfare against the English Premier's family.

This is the statement Mr. Watson authorized in the New York *Times* upon his arrival here:

"'The Woman with the Serpent's Tongue' is a composite photograph of Mrs. Asquith and her stepdaughter Violet. The poem is a portrait of the physical characteristics of Mrs. Asquith and the mentality of Violet Asquith. The latter is the voice of the family and rules them all. Violet is the real official voice speaking with authority. She it is

> 'Who slights the worthiest in the land,
> Sneers at the just, contemns the brave,
> And blackens goodness in its grave.'"

In his interview Mr. Watson describes a visit he paid to the Premier's house last June and a conversation he held with the daughter of the house. In her talk Miss Asquith is reported to have referred to the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman as "C-B" and to have spoken of a secretary who wrote the late Premier's speeches for him.

This is, seemingly, the worst of her offenses, unless one mentions that she appeared to try for "a rise" out of her visitor by asking if he didn't think the laureateship ought to be abolished after the death of Alfred Austin. After this Mr. Watson wrote verses in her "manuscript book." Then he went away and, walking to his club, improvised these lines "to the memory of the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman":

> This was an honest man, who spoke the truth,
> The hated truth, whether men heard or no.
> He stood for Honor, Justice, Courage, Ruth;
> He is gone—and they, too, go.

Mr. Watson asserts that, having sent these lines to Miss Asquith, he thought he "had flung the most unforgivable insult at this family"; but Mrs. Asquith responded with several gracious letters, and the incident was closed until its reopening on this side the ocean. Mr. Watson published in his last volume the poem that drew Mr. Le Gallienne's "The Poet with the Coward's Tongue." Mr. Le Gallienne says in a recent issue of *The American* (New York):

"I am not concerned with the personal end of this argument. For Mr. Watson's work I have always had a very great admiration. His place as a poet is assured. It is the principle of the thing which drew the first shot from me, and judging by the storm which has followed Mr. Watson's arrival in this country, I feel safe in saying that while my verses may have been, as Mr. Watson says, bad verses, my prophecy was quite correct.

"He says he came to America to find a free press as a medium through which to fight the Asquith family. He has yet to learn that there is no free press in America when it comes to fighting women. Publicity becomes a frightful boomerang in a battle of that sort.

"The thing I can not understand is why Mr. Watson has made his fight upon the Premier's family, rather than with the Premier himself. I believe in the old code. If a man's wife offended, settle the row with the husband. If the feminine members of a man's household have given offense, fight it out with the husband or the brother. There never has been, in England or France, a situation which justified the introduction of a woman's name into a quarrel, political or otherwise."

Many Englishmen living in America are writing letters to the press protesting against Mr. Watson's position and urging the withdrawal from him of the ordinary courtesies of hospitality. Editorial comment is bitter. "We never heard of a person in the least like William Watson before," says the Philadelphia *Record;* and the Rochester *Post-Express* thinks it "almost unbelievable that this really fine poet is the cad his signed statement makes him out to be." The Hartford *Times* sees an alleviating circumstance in the fact that he "had been exploited for the amusement of two very keen intellects" and "had a right to be chagrined," but it fears "he is not as good a gentleman as a poet." The Chicago *Tribune* finds occasion for a little homily on women in politics. It says:

RICHARD LE GALLIENNE,

Who seems to have provoked the Watsons' visit to America by writing a poem called "The Poet with the Coward's Tongue."

"We have frequently been told that our women do not take sufficient interest in politics, and we have pointed out to us the influence which Englishwomen exercise in the political domain of their country. From Mr. Watson's statement we should say that the members of the female salon in London know just enough of politics to be meddlers and mischief-makers, but that is no extenuation of his bad manners."

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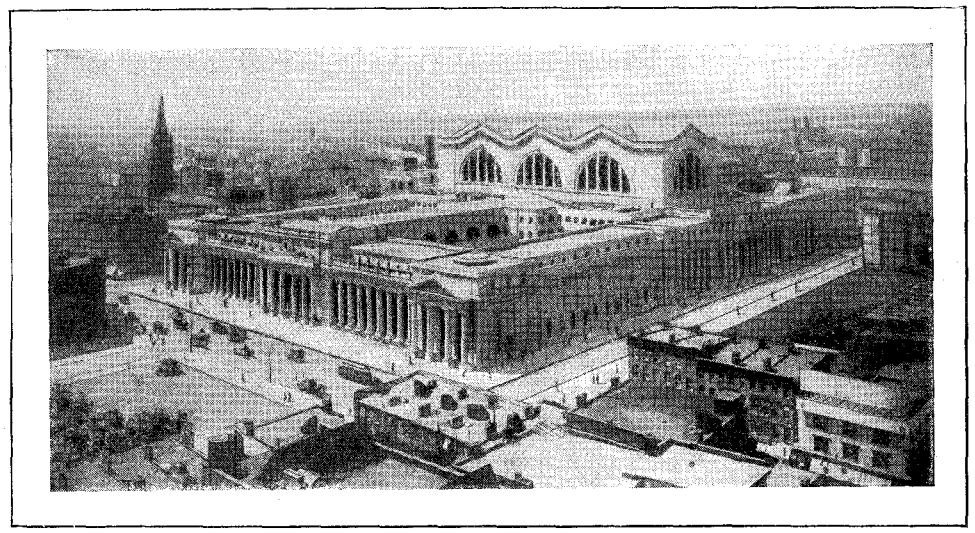
THE PENNSYLVANIA STATION IN MANHATTAN

ONE of the illustrations in this issue shows the new station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, fronting on Seventh Avenue between Thirty-first and Thirty-third Streets, New York City, and connecting by tunnels under the Hudson River with the old track of the Pennsylvania at Newark. It is expected that trains will come through the tunnels into this station during the first half of the new year. Trains not for passengers have already gone through the tunnel.



THE NEW PENNSYLVANIA STATION IN NEW YORK.

The two fronts shown are, at the left, the one on Seventh Avenue; at the right, the one on Thirty-third Street. A glimpse of the Hudson River is given in the distance on the right.

Some idea of the size of the building may be gained from a statement that Trinity church, if placed in its center, would be lost to sight to an observer from the outside. On the avenues it fronts 430 feet and on the side streets 784 feet. Trains are reached at a level 40 feet below the street surface, the station being divided into three levels. The general waiting-room, the largest in the world, measures 272 by 103 feet. Adjoining it is the main baggage-room, which has a frontage of 450 feet. Beyond the waiting-room is what is called the Concourse, the place from which trains are reached. The length of the Concourse is greater than that of the waiting-room, since it extends under the adjoining streets. Its width is 200 feet, or 25 feet more than that of the Concourse, or lobby, in the present Jersey City train-shed. The waiting-room may be reached by carriages from the two side streets, where inclines are provided leading to the level below.

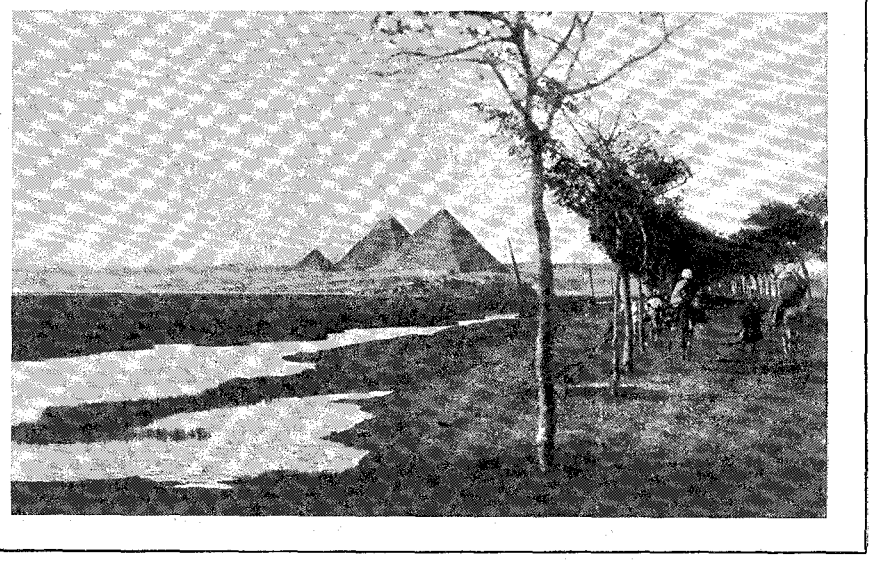
The track system, newly constructed in order to utilize this station, consists first, of a double-track line starting at Harrison (which is just east of Newark) and extending across the Hackensack meadows on an embankment to Bergen Hill, the local name for the lower ridge of the Palisades. Through the solid rock of Bergen Hill and under the towns built upon it two single-track tunnels have been bored to the eastern side of the hill whence, having descended to points far below the water level, the tunnels proceed under the Hudson River to the New York shore, and thence to the new station. Here passengers from the West disembark; but the empty trains will be carried across the island in other tunnels to the East River, and thence under that river by tunnel to what is known as the Sunnyside Yard in Long Island City, where provision has been made for the storage of cars, and where connection is made with trains on the Long Island Road. At Sunnyside Yard trains for the West will be made up and dispatched to the station on Seventh Avenue, where passengers will enter them.

The plans of the Pennsylvania Road provide for another important item, in this great enterprise, in terminal facilities. This is a connecting line from the Sunnyside Yard by bridge across Ward's and Randall's Islands to Port Morris, in the Borough of the Bronx, where surface connections will be made for Boston and all points in New England over the New Haven road, thus doing away with the old, tedious, and costly method of conveying passengers and freight around New York by boat.

TRIPS TO ITALY, THE HOLY LAND, AND EGYPT

EVER since winter travel has recommended itself to Americans in need of rest, tours of the Mediterranean, including a visit to southern France, Spain, and Italy, to the northern coast of Africa and to Palestine and Egypt, have offered inducements, in the way of comfort and intrinsic interest, that can scarcely be found elsewhere. Our own tropics, as well as the Atlantic and Pacific coast lines of both Americas, have undoubtedly increased greatly in popularity during recent years; but meanwhile it is interesting to note that there has been no lessening in the tide of holiday travel that, beginning in December, sets steadily to southern ports of Europe and Africa, and continues until the first week in May. This year, apparently, the Mediterranean has become more of a magnet than ever, an estimate showing that, on one typical day, during the first week in December, of the sixty-two transatlantic steamers actually on the ocean, twenty-two were sailing for south European ports.

There is, of course, no limit as to the time that can be profitably spent in a winter sojourn in southern Europe. The countries to be visited are Spain, Portugal, France, Italy, Greece, the islands of the Mediterranean, Morocco, Algiers, Egypt, and Palestine. Many tours have been planned for this season for those who prefer to visit these countries without the inconvenience and worry usually incident to what might be called independent travel. In case the latter is desired, however, and Egypt is made the objective point of the tourist, it is customary, if time is an object, to go by fast steamer from New York to an Italian port, and thence by another steamer to Alexandria. Thus, the trip to Naples may be made in from eight to ten days, at a first-cabin rate of from $90 to $400, according to steamer and location of stateroom. From Naples to Alexandria the first-cabin fare, during the period October



ON THE ROAD TO THE PYRAMIDS.

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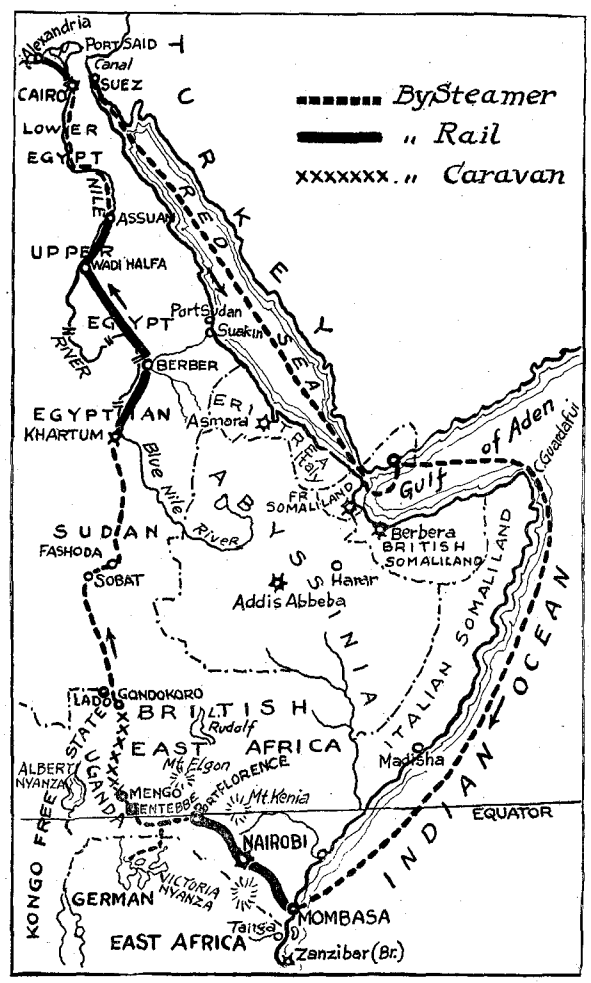
1 to April 30, averages $60. The average time spent by Mediterranean steamers between these two ports is three days, sailings being weekly. From Alexandria the tourist goes to Cairo by train in four hours.

The convenience and luxury attained by putting a Mediterranean trip under the auspices of one of the large steamship companies have yearly increased the popularity of such a trip. The traveler is now offered a great variety of "tours" by which it is possible for him to make his home, during his entire vacation, on a palatial steamer that takes him to all the countries enumerated above, allowing him a reasonable time for shore excursions, and charging a round sum for the entire trip. Taking into consideration the number of ports visited on such a tour, there is no doubt that this method of travel is far more economical than that employed by the independent tourist, while, as to its comfort and convenience, there is scarcely room for comparison.

A typical tour of the kind indicated starts from New York on the 29th of January. The twin-screw steamship, on which the tour is made, is a new one of 17,000 tons burden, and furnished with all the luxuries that have, in recent years, so completely robbed ocean travel of its traditional terrors. The time consumed in the cruise is eighty days; that is, the steamer leaves New York on the 29th of January, and arrives on the return on the 19th of April. The fare for the round trip ranges from $325 to $1,375, according to the stateroom engaged. This fare includes landing and embarking charges, meals on board the steamer, excepting wines, etc., but does not include shore excursions. For the latter, special arrangements can be made with the company, according to the wishes of the tourist.

The itinerary planned this year for this cruise is as follows: the Island of Madeira, where a stay is made of thirty hours; Cadiz, the Spanish seaport, whence passengers so desiring may visit Seville, Granada, and Malaga on a five-days, excursion; Gibraltar, where arrangements can be made to visit Tangier, Morocco, or ports on the coast of Spain; thence the steamer proceeds to Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, Syracuse (Sicily), Malta, and Alexandria. Special trips ashore, lasting from one to two or three days, can be made at these places, while at Alexandria a stay of a week is made, giving an opportunity to visit the points of most prominent interest in Egypt. In order to make the most of the seven days spent in Egypt, the steamship company provides three tours, the first of which gives a number of excursions in and about Cairo, while the two others devote six days to Cairo besides a trip up the Nile to Luxor and Assouan. The inclusive fare for the first is $87.50, and for the second and third $194 each.



ROUTE OF THE ROOSEVELT EXPEDITION TO AND FROM EAST AFRICA.

Mr. Roosevelt is believed now to be at, or near, Entebbe, on his way to Uganda. Entebbe, it will be seen, lies on the Equator.

Leaving Alexandria, the steamer goes to Jaffa, whence inland trips are made to Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Jericho, the Jordan, etc.; thence to Baireuth, affording an opportunity to visit Damascus and Baalbec. A stop on the return is again made at Alexandria, where passengers who omit the visit to the Holy Land are picked up and then another stop of five days is made at Jaffa.

Having finished the visit to Egypt and Asia Minor, tourists are allowed two days in Athens, three in Constantinople, thirteen hours in Messina, and a like length of time in Palermo. At all these places special trips are offered. On the return to America, the steamer again touches at Naples, where passengers, who wish to extend their visit to Europe beyond the eighty days provided by this tour, are enabled to make the necessary arrangements.

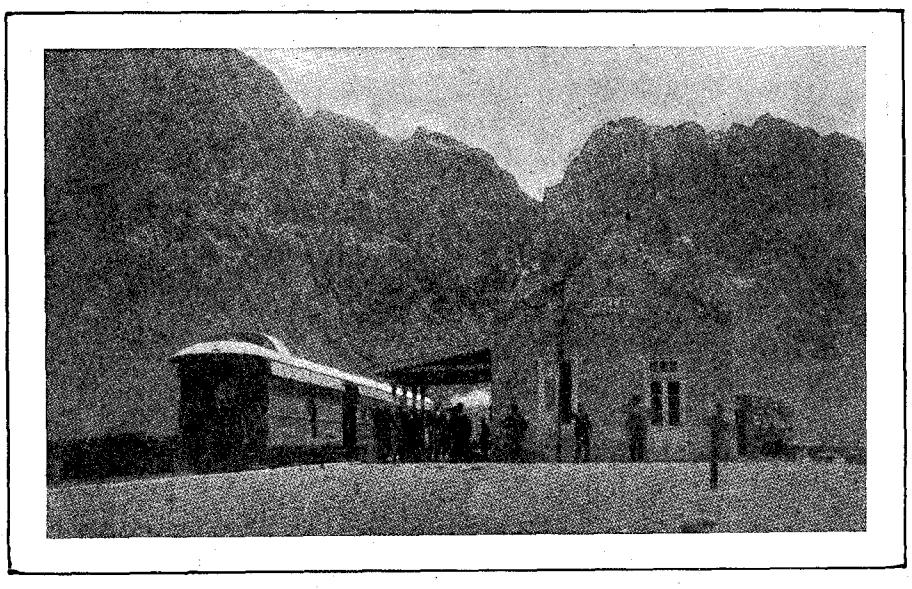
Another tour, under the direction and management of another steamship company, sails on the 20th of January, making practically the same itinerary as the one just described, except that it includes Constantinople, Smyrna, and Algiers, and on the return stops at Liverpool and Queenstown. Passengers by this line have the option of returning from southern France to Liverpool by rail. This tour occupies 73 days, and costs $400 and upward. The company has sailings from Boston, as well as from New York, for Mediterranean ports.

Besides these there will be six "personally-conducted" tours to the Mediterranean, not including Egypt, Greece, Turkey, and Asia Minor, the sailings from this country being January 5 (55 days), January 22 (59 days), February 12 (52 days), March 5 (52 days), March 12 (66 days), March 26 (52 days). Three of these tours sail from Boston and three from New York. The fare, including all expenses on shore as well as steamer, ranges from $435 to $565.

FLORIDA AND OTHER SOUTHERN STATES

By rail or by sea, Florida is easy of access, and offers many inducements that are unique in their way to the seeker for health and recreation in winter. It would be difficult to tell when Florida has not been sought by those who are compelled to escape the severities of this season, and who still do not care for the excessive warmth that is apt to be experienced in the full tropics. Moreover, St. Augustine, with its savor of old Spain, and Jacksonville are just sufficiently unlike any other city in the United States to promise that change of mental environment which is quite

(*Continued on page* 1142)



USPALLATA, A STATION ON THE TRANS-ANDINE RAILWAY IN SOUTH AMERICA.

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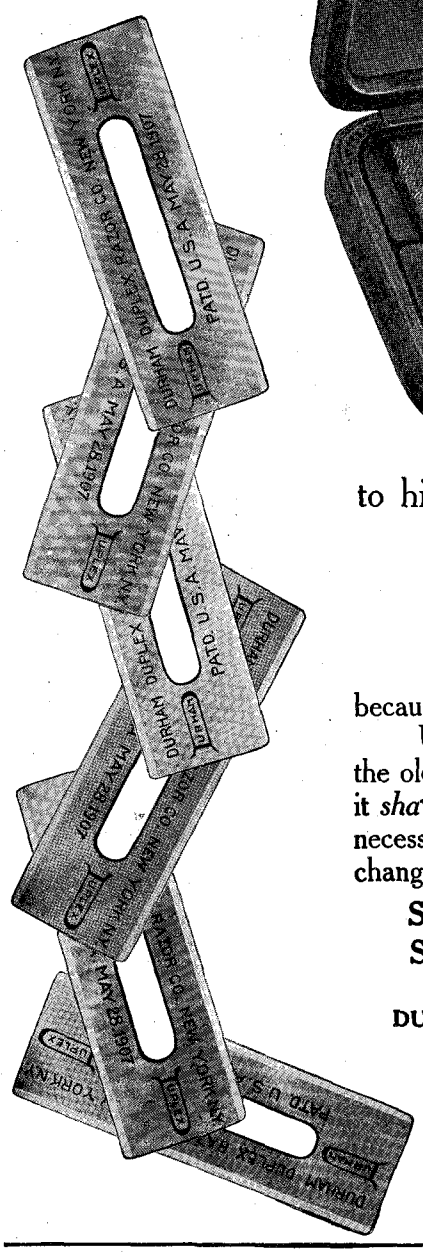
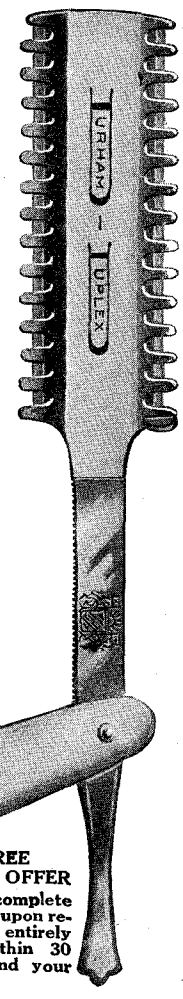
The One Gift Every Man Wants



A man's appreciation of a gift depends on how useful it is to him—not how much it costs. He will prize the

DURHAM-DUPLEX RAZOR



because it is both useful and ornamental.

Useful because it is a perfect razor. It does not cut you like the old style razors—does not scrape like the hoe-shaped safeties—it *shaves* with the correct diagonal stroke—no stropping or honing necessary. In handsome leather case, with six double-edge interchangeable blades. Price, complete, $5.00.

Special Holiday Sets in beautiful Pig-skin cases.
Silver-plated sets, $6.00. Gold-plated sets, $7.50.

Handsome Illustrated Booklet on request

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We will send complete outfit to any address, upon receipt of price. If not entirely satisfactory, return within 30 days and we will refund your money.

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Only $2.00

Express Paid
Clamps 25c extra

Boucher Adjustable Shaving Glass

Beveled Edge, $2.00; Chipped Edge, $1.50; Magnifying, $5.00.

It may be applied to any window or elsewhere to obtain a strong light. Instantly adjusted to any angle.

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AN ILLUSTRATION OF SOME OF THE DIFFERENCES

KING JAMES VERSION	1 Cor. 13: 1	AMERICAN STANDARD VERSION
1 Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity,		1 If I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, but have not love,

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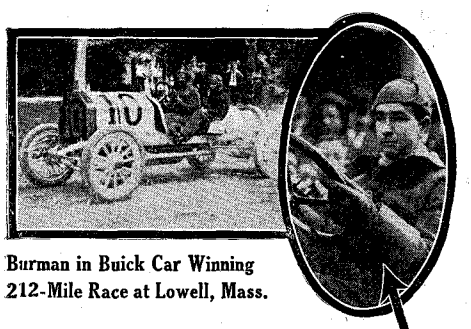

Burman in Buick Car Winning 212-Mile Race at Lowell, Mass.

REMY
MAGNETO
"The Greatest Made"

Lowell, Sept. 6, 1909.

Remy Electric Company,
Anderson, Indiana:

Gentlemen:—I won the 212-mile race at Lowell today with a REMY Magneto, and, as usual, did not know what a moment's ignition trouble was. Besides winning the race I also covered the fastest lap of the day, doing the ten and six-tenths miles in ten minutes and twelve seconds, conclusively proving that the REMY Magneto is the greatest magneto made, at high as well as low speed. I cheerfully recommend REMY Magnetos to all drivers of automobiles.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) ROBERT BURMAN.

Over 100,000 Remy Magnetos Sold for 1910

Not a quantity user who helped make our immense 1909 season but that has adopted the REMY for 1910. Besides, many manufacturers have adopted the REMY for 1910 who formerly used other magnetos.

Our factory is the largest and best equipped plant in the world devoted exclusively to magneto manufacturing.

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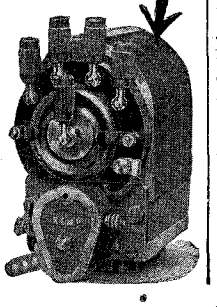


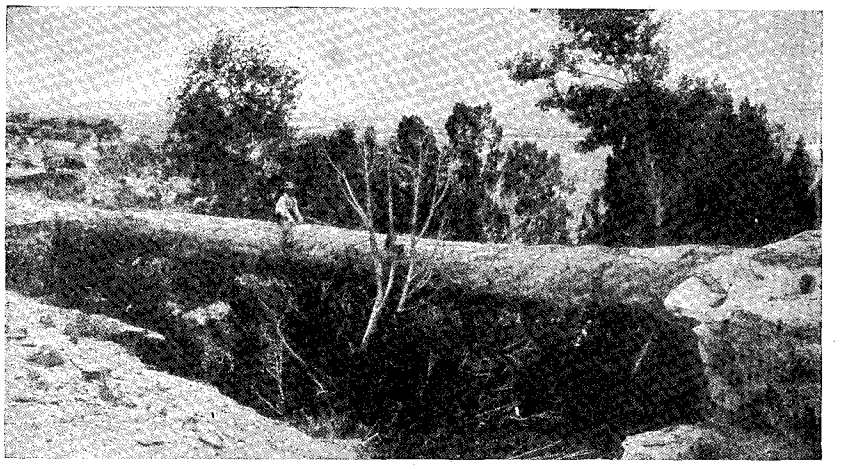
WINTER TRIPS SOUTHWARD

(*Continued from page* 1140)

as important as physical comfort to the traveler who is out on a holiday. To St. Augustine the railway fare is $27.55; by steamer $26.15. To Jacksonville by rail the charge is $26.30; by steamer, $24.90. Reductions are made on these rates for excursion tickets.

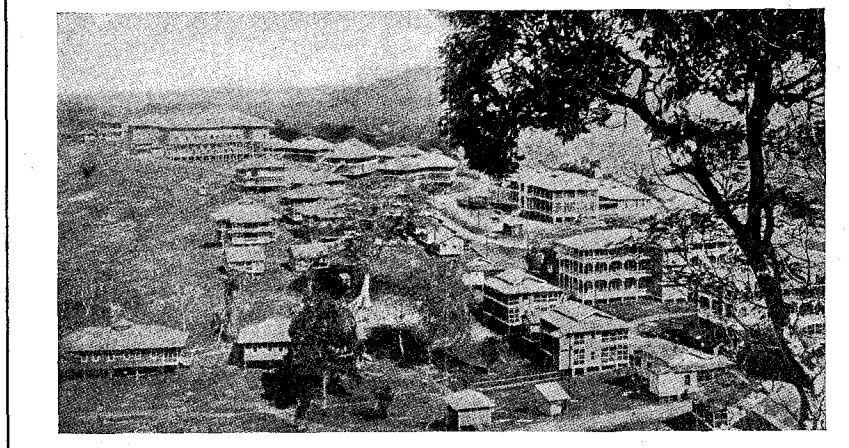
The favorite Florida resort, however, is Palm Beach, situated in a semi-tropical region on the southeastern coast of the Peninsula. By direct railway route from New York the fare is $37.55. By steamer and rail, via Key West and Tampa, the excursion rate is $69. During the winter various lines expect to have special tours to Florida. Some of these will start on February 1, 15, and March 1, going to Jacksonville and return, furnishing all meals and transportation for $50. The details of these tours, however, have not yet been decided upon.

There are many shorter tours possible for the winter traveler on the way to Florida. Thus, there are a number of trips, averaging from two to five days, by sea or land, giving glimpses of such places as Washington, Richmond, Norfolk, and Old Point Comfort. Tickets for these trips have a time limit of ten to thirty days, and cost from $14 to $23.30. Charleston, S. C., is a stopping-place en route to Jacksonville by sea, and from Jacksonville the trip can be pleasantly extended by taking a side-wheel steamer, making four sailings a week, on the St. Johns River to Palatka and Sanford.



A PETRIFIED-TREE BRIDGE IN THE GREAT PETRIFIED FOREST OF THE SOUTHWEST.

A regular line of ocean steamers leaves Boston and New York twice a week for Savannah during the winter. From Savannah connections are made with all points in Florida and the South. The excursion rate to Jacksonville from Boston by this route is $48.60.



CULEBRA IN THE PANAMA-CANAL ZONE.

THE SOUTHWEST AND THE PACIFIC

Trips across the continent to the Pacific, by way of the South and West, are becoming every year more and more popular with those who enjoy venturing somewhat far afield. There are a variety of ways by which this tour may be comfortably accomplished. For those who enjoy a taste of the sea, the trip may be made to New Orleans by regular ocean steamer, occupying from four and a half to five days, at a cost of $35.

Nervous Persons Take HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
It quiets the nerves, relieves nausea and sick headache and induces refreshing sleep. A wholesome tonic.

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From New Orleans there are daily trains to the Pacific Coast, taking one through a region famous for its picturesque interest and affording every comfort in the way of railroad accommodation to which the traveler may have become accustomed elsewhere. The fare from New York to either San Francisco or Los Angeles, via New Orleans, is $76.20, the same sum that is charged if one travels by the way of Canada. The excursion rate to San Francisco, good for nine months, is $148.20. From Chicago the rate is $110.

One tourist company gives eleven different routes to San Francisco, the round-trip fare varying from $148.20 to $163.20. By means of some of these routes it is possible to enjoy a wide diversity of scenery and climate, and to form some idea of the vast extent, geographically and humanly speaking, through which one travels when crossing the American continent. Thus, starting from New York, the tourist goes to New Orleans by way of Washington and the Southern States. Thence, skirting the boundary line of Mexico and Texas, he passes through the southern edge of New Mexico, the desert of Arizona, entering Southern California at Yuma. From the latter point he reaches Los Angeles, and passes up the Pacific Coast to San Francisco, and from there to Portland, Oregon. Turning homeward, he crosses the continent by a southerly line that takes him near the Yellowstone National Park, or by a more northerly route that touches St. Paul, Chicago, and New York.

Along the line of this tour innumerable side excursions can be made. From New Orleans, a journey of three days will take one to the City of Mexico. The Grand Cañon of the Colorado is within reach from Yuma. From San Francisco one can go to the Yosemite National Park—the most famous scenic feature, perhaps,

HABIT'S CHAIN

Certain Habits Unconsciously Formed and Hard to Break.

An ingenious philosopher estimates that the amount of will power necessary to break a life-long habit would, if it could be transformed, lift a weight of many tons.

It sometimes requires a higher degree of heroism to break the chains of a pernicious habit than to lead a forlorn hope in a bloody battle. A lady writes from an Indiana town:

"From my earliest childhood I was a lover of coffee. Before I was out of my teens I was a miserable dyspeptic, suffering terribly at times with my stomach.

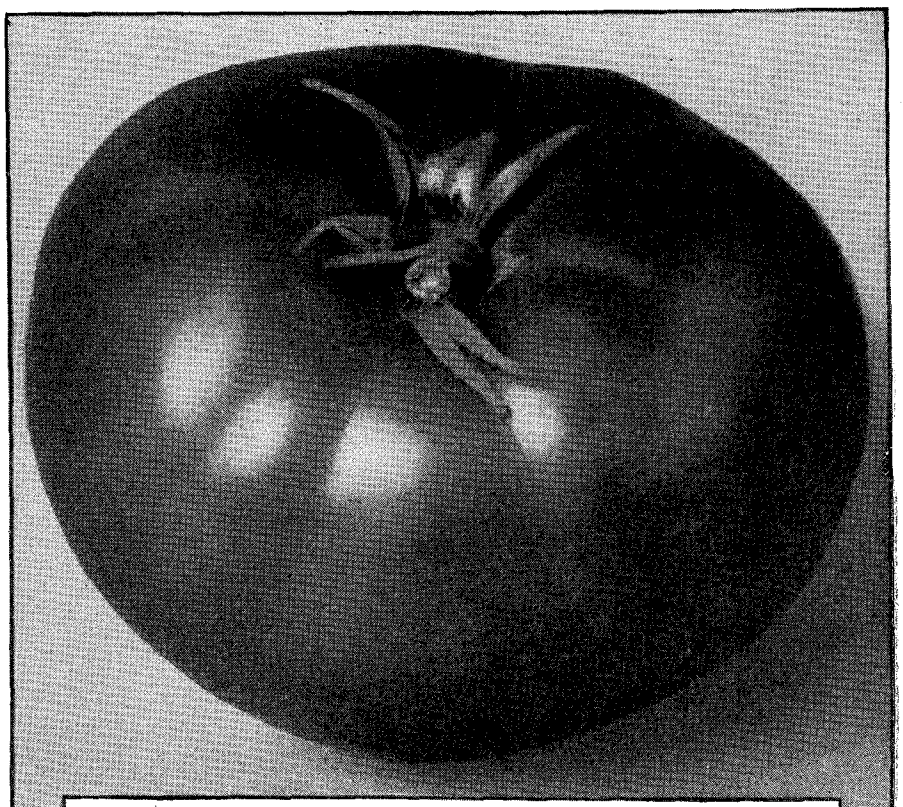
"I was convinced that it was coffee that was causing the trouble and yet I could not deny myself a cup for breakfast. At the age of 36 I was in very poor health, indeed. My sister told me I was in danger of becoming a coffee drunkard.

"But I never could give up drinking coffee for breakfast although it kept me constantly ill, until I tried Postum. I learned to make it properly according to directions, and now we can hardly do without Postum for breakfast, and care nothing at all for coffee.

"I am no longer troubled with dyspepsia, do not have spells of suffering with my stomach that used to trouble me so when I drank coffee."

Look in pkgs. for the little book, "The Road to Wellville." "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



With Fruit of This Character

—with Heinz pure spices—with only the purest table vinegar of Heinz own make—with refined granulated sugar and condimental seasoning—with preparation in model, clean, open-to-the-public kitchens, can there be any wonder at its rich, home-like flavor and purity, and that

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other drugs or artificial preservatives to make it keep? All Heinz 57 Varieties are pure.

The law requires the Presence of Benzoate of Soda in Foods to be stated on the label. Read all food labels carefully.

Some of the other seasonable Heinz delicacies are Chili Sauce, Sweet Pickles, Mince Meat, Cranberry Sauce, Apple Butter, Fruit Preserves, Cream of Tomato Soup, etc.

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of the continent—and thence, via Sacramento, and omitting the journey north to Portland, to Salt Lake City and so home, across the middle continent, through the Colorado Rockies. Such a trip offers an almost limitless field for interesting excursions and, owing to the excellent railroad connections, can be made short or long as the tourist desires.

THE WEST INDIES AND PANAMA

Never before have the West Indies and the Isthmus attracted so much attention from purveyors of winter tours as this year. The increasing interest that the United States is taking, both officially and commercially, in these tropical countries, naturally accounts for something of the growing prominence which they enjoy. But the delights of a tropical winter—the gorgeous scenery, the physical relaxation that is inspired by the warm sea airs, the complete change of environment from the turmoil of the North, the lazy picturesqueness of the South—have passed from the merely traditional stage to one of actual experience. Moreover, the active part that the United States is taking in the affairs of the Isthmus, and of the West Indies generally, has already had an appreciable effect in improving the hygienic conditions of this entire region. Thus, Panama, that was deemed, some time ago, a place to be shunned, on account of fevers that were known to be rife there, has undergone a radical cleansing, which has proved so effective that it is said to vie with Jamaica, or the Bahamas, as a health resort for the tired sojourner from the North.

This year the two largest steamship companies plying between America and West Indian ports have each planned numerous "grand tours" of the Caribbean Sea, by means of which they hope to furnish the traveler with all the comforts enjoyed on similar tours to European waters, at the same time that they take him through scenes that are interesting, if for nothing else, for their novelty, and where the balmiest of weather is a certainty that admits of no dispute.

One of the first of these cruises, by a twin-screw steamer of 12,500 tons, leaves New York on January 22, and arrives back on the 19th of February. The rates are from $150 upward, according to the stateroom accommodations. The first stop is made 1,430 miles out from New York, at the island of St. Thomas, one of the Danish possessions in the West Indies. A sufficient time is spent here for a drive to some of the principal points of interest. Then a twenty-four-hour visit is made at San Juan, Porto Rico, where the tourist has ample opportuuity to inspect some of the old Spanish fortifications, besides seeing something of the neighboring scenery. Next come two days in Jamaica, where special excursions have been arranged by the steamship company to various parts of the island, and then Colon, the Atlantic port of the Isthmus, where an excursion will be arranged by special train allowing passengers to have a view of the most important features of the Canal, and ending with a visit to Panama, the old Spanish city.

From the Isthmus the steamer goes to La Guayra, Venezuela where a two-days' stay is made, and excursions arranged for a visit to Caracas, the capital of the Republic, approached from the sea by one of the

The New York Times he reasons that watches much considering factory

When you consider that the watch factories of this country got together, went down to Washington, asked for a higher tariff, and then raised their prices as soon as they got it, it does look as though watch prices depend more upon what the tariff permits the makers to charge than upon values.

When we brought out the high-grade "I-T" watch, and sold it at a fair price based upon cost of manufacture, that price was so much below ordinary standards that people couldn't believe the watch to be what it is.

But now the newspapers are letting in light. People are beginning to see how watch prices are made, but the man who wants the worth of his watch money must be on the alert.

The Ingersoll-Trenton is at your jewelers for comparison with others costing more. No moderate priced watch has ever been made like it. It has not advanced in price as others have, and the price is plainly published so that you can't be overcharged. Examine it.

Note "I-T" Monogram on Dial

You can buy the "I-T" only at *Responsible* Jewelers

The "I-T" watch can be handled only by jewelers who are competent to regulate and repair it and who will sell it at the moderate prices established and advertised by us. The "I-T" is new now. Jewelers who have not yet put it in stock, or those who demand exorbitant profits, as well as those whom we consider irresponsible and undesirable as sales agents, may recommend something else.

French-German-Spanish-Italian

To speak it, to understand it, to read it, to write it there is but one best way. You must hear it spoken correctly, over and over, till your ear knows it. You must see it printed correctly until your eye knows it. You must talk it and write it. All this can be done best by the

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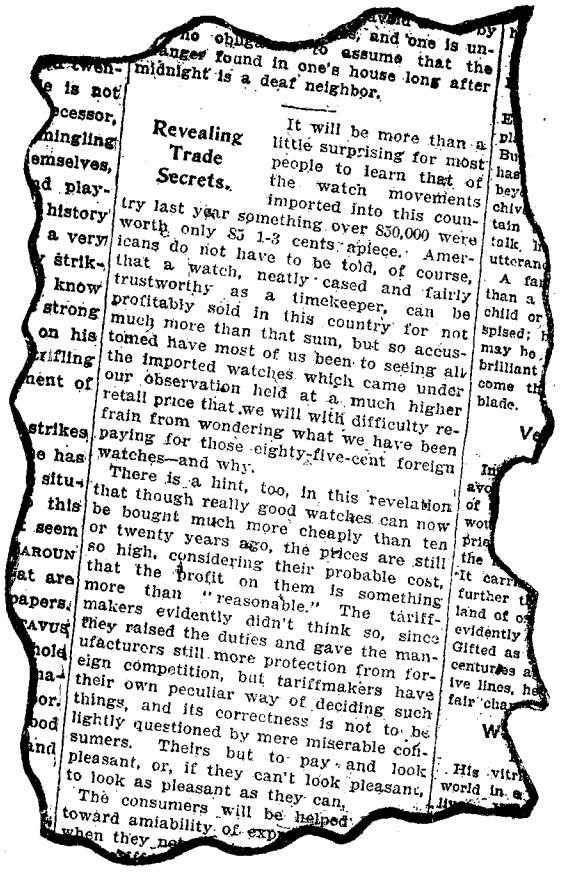
The Ingersoll-Trenton is a seven-jewel watch having a bridge-model movement like the very best models of the fine American watches. No other seven-jewel watch is made in this type.

The "I-T" is the competitor of all fine watches. Its movement is strictly high-grade, but without unnecessary jewels. It contains seven ruby, sapphire and garnet jewels, protecting the points of principal wear and will give 20 years of service.

It embodies every essential feature found exclusively in the most expensive American movements.

New York Times Editorial, Sept. 22



Revealing Trade Secrets.

It will be more than a little surprising for most people to learn that of the watch movements imported into this country last year something over $50,000 were worth only $5 1-3 cents apiece. Americans do not have to be told, of course, that a watch, neatly cased and fairly trustworthy as a timekeeper, can be profitably sold in this country for not much more than that sum, but so accustomed have most of us been to seeing all the imported watches which came under our observation held at a much higher retail price that we will with difficulty refrain from wondering what we have been paying for those eighty-five-cent foreign watches—and why.

There is a hint, too, in this revelation that though really good watches can now be bought much more cheaply than ten or twenty years ago, the prices are still so high, considering their probable cost, that the profit on them is something more than "reasonable." The tariff-makers evidently didn't think so, since they raised the duties and gave the manufacturers still more protection from foreign competition, but tariffmakers have their own peculiar way of deciding such things, and its correctness is not to be lightly questioned by mere miserable consumers. Theirs but to pay and look pleasant, or, if they can't look pleasant, to look as pleasant as they can.

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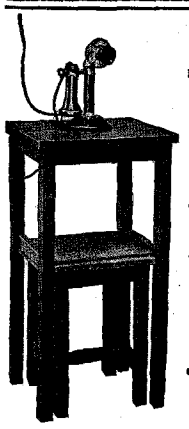

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most remarkable railroads in the world. The trip to Caracas, including all charges, costs $26.50. Leaving La Guayra the steamer touches at another Venezuelan port, Puerto Cabello, and then goes to the islands of Trinidad, Martinique, Cuba, and the Bahamas. At all of these places stops of sufficient length are made to enable the tourist to see the principal objects of interest. This tour is repeated on the 26th of February, and on March 24 a cruise of 16 days' duration is made, costing from $85 upward, touching at Bermuda, St. Thomas, San Juan, and Havana.

The other steamship company offers four tours a month, beginning on the 11th of December and extending to the first week in April. These tours are of three kinds: a twelve-day tour to Jamaica, costing $95 and upward; an eighteen-day tour to Colon, costing $150, and a twenty-five-day tour to Jamaica and Colon, costing $200 and upward. The latter includes nine days' hotel accommodations at Jamaica, railroad fare from Colon to Panama and return, and two days' hotel accommodation at Panama. Special tours arranged by this company leave New York on January 15, February 19, and March 25, for West Indian ports, the details of which have not yet been given.

For the sightseer in the West Indies and along the northern coast of South America who wishes to leave the beaten track of the tours already described, an abundance of opportunity is offered by means of smaller steamers, charging an average rate of five dollars a day, to touch at other ports on island and mainland—and connections with these auxiliary steamers are a feature of the itineraries provided by the principal companies.

BERMUDA, NASSAU, AND PORTO RICO

A trip to the Bermudas is a matter of only forty-five hours from New York, and beginning with this month each of the two steamship companies, having this group of 300 islands on their itineraries, make weekly sailings. The round-trip fare averages from $30 to $150, which shows a decided reduction over last winter's rates, when only one company made regular sailings to the Bermudas.

On these islands, situated only six hundred miles from Cape Hatteras, almost any kind of accommodation can be found by the tourist who intends to make a prolonged stay. The rate at the largest hotel is $4 a day and up. Other hotels have rates as low as $15 a week. Prices at boarding-houses range from $2 a day to $10 a week.

One of the steamship companies plans two "Christmas Excursions" this year to the Bermudas, making a five-day tour and a twelve-day tour respectively. Both excursions leave New York on the 22d and the 29th of this month, the five-day tour costing $35.50 and up, and the twelve-day tour $62.50 and up. Hotel accommodations and all expenses are included in these excursions.

Direct service to the island of Porto Rico from New York and New Orleans is maintained by one steamship company, the passenger rates from either of these two cities being the same. Beginning with October and extending until the end of March, there are weekly sailings from New York. A special round-trip tourist rate

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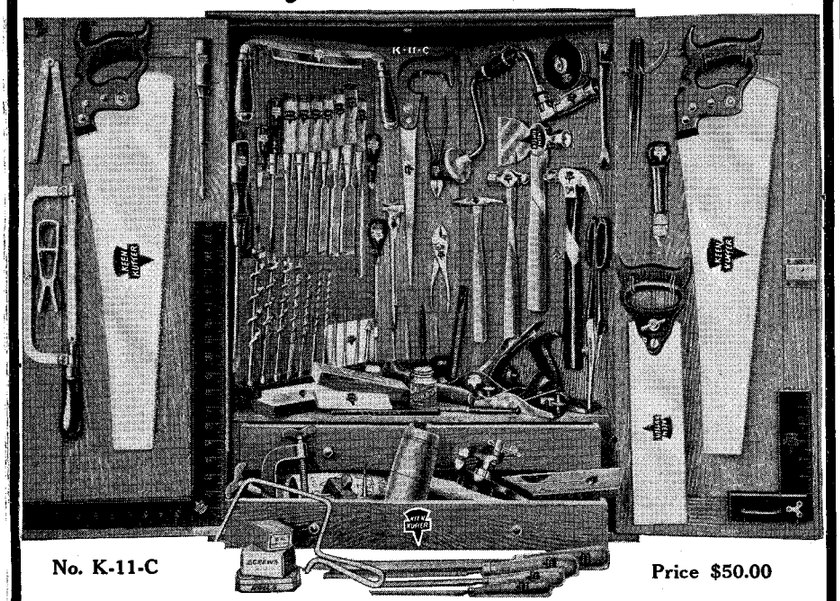

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to Porto Rico is $140. This includes a cruise around the island. The entire trip occupies three weeks.

New arrangements have been made for a series of regular trips to Nassau. A consolidation of interests between steamship lines has led to new activity in this direction. In January will be started a service better than any hitherto attempted, the first trip under the new arrangements being made on January 5. After reaching Nassau the boat will continue to Galveston. On February 2 another boat will make this trip, and still later a third swift steamer is expected to go out.

MEXICO AND YUCATAN

Increasing interest is taken by tourists each year in Mexico. Slow, indeed, has been the public comprehension of the extreme historic interest of that country. Long years have passed since its splendid prehistoric monuments, as well as the historic ones, were made known in magazines and notable books of history and travel. The tourist, however, has been slow to enter the country until late years. Now he is going there in constantly increasing numbers.

Mexico, as well as Europe, has notable churches and imposing cathedrals and its prehistoric remains are among the most stupendous in the world. One of its pyramids is declared to be larger than Cheops—whether as old no man knows. Its scenery, especially its mountain tops, are unrivaled for picturesqueness. Among its most interesting cities, beside Mexico City, are Monterey, Guanajuato, Zacatecas, Guadelajara, and Puebla, near which is Cholula. At Cholula is the pyramid of that name. Here, four hundred years ago, dwelt 150,000 people, altho to-day the population is only 7,500. Cortez found 40,000 buildings in Cholula, and is said to have counted four hundred pagan temple towers. One of the churches that still survive bears upon its roof sixty-four domes. The pyramid, upon whose summit stands a church occupying the site of a former pagan temple, has a base 1,420 feet long and a height of 177 feet. To the east of it rises the conical head of Orizaba.

Mexico may be reached by steamer, direct from New York or by way of Havana, her chief ports being Vera Cruz and Tampico. By rail the country is entered from Texas by way of San Antonio, the last town in Texas before crossing the Rio Grande being, on one route from San Antonio, Elrado; on the other, Eagle Pass. Another point of entry from the north is El Paso, also on the Rio Grande, but in New Mexico.

All interesting points are of convenient access by rail, about 7,000 miles of road, of standard tracks, being in operation.

Mexico is often visited in summer as well as in winter; indeed, special efforts are made to promote summer visits, which are found agreeable because many points of interest are situated in high altitudes. The summer rate for round-trip tickets from New York to Mexico City was $106.40, with a charge of $18.61 for a double berth each way.

There has been an awakening of interest in Yucatan, that peninsular jotting out from the lower end of Mexico into the sea, of which little has heretofore been known by many well-informed persons. Yucatan, a province of Mexico, has sometimes been called "The American Egypt," because

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of the interesting colossal ruins that have survived an ancient civilization. In Yucatan are remains of temples and palaces that bear carvings and inscriptions which testify to the great spirit and marvelous skill of a race which once dwelt there. These people are known as the Mayas, an aboriginal, or prehistoric, people. The remains they have left behind bear ample testimony to their skill as builders, and entitle their country to the distinction accorded it in the term "The American Egypt." Steamship lines, which heretofore have traversed the waters that surround the West Indies and lave the shores of Central America and Mexico, are providing new accommodations for reaching Yucatan. Particular interest in the country has been accentuated by a recent notable book about it, written by Channing Arnold and Frederick Frost.

TRIPS TO SOUTH AMERICA

One of the two great German lines has provided, for this winter, perhaps the most notable novelty in pleasure travel by water. This is a special tour of South America extending as far as the Straits of Magellan. The cruise will be made in a twin-screw ship of 13,000 tons, and will start on January 22, extending over eighty-one days. It is promised that more than a mere glimpse of the principal cities will be obtained. Among these are Rio, the Brazilian capital, Para, the rubber port, Santos, the coffee port, Bahia, Pernambuco, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires. At the southern end of the trip, tourists will visit Punta Arenas, "the most southerly town in the world"; but, in that neighborhood, quite as much interest will be found in the fjords and other waters of the Fuegian Archipelago. One of the features of the cruise will be an optional trip across the Andes to Santiago and Valparaiso, by way of the Andine Railway. On the way down, stops will be made at Jamaica, St. Thomas, and Trinidad.

WINTER MOUNTAIN RESORTS

There are still signs of growing popular interest in winter trips to the Alps and to the Rockies. The people, who in past years have shown a preference for the clear and frosty air of Switzerland and for resorts in British Columbia, are said now to number thousands. Skating, tobogganing, curling, and other winter sports have become popular and fashionable in those places. In Switzerland international contests have prevailed. Toboggan races also take place over Alpine courses, having descents of a thousand feet to the mile. Prizes are offered, the result being events

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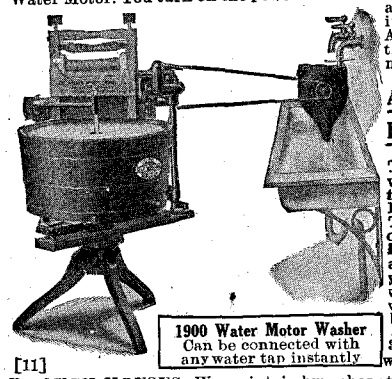

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in which marked interest is shown. Our own Rockies also invite tourists in winter. There are points in Colorado which number their visitors by hundreds, if not thousands. One of these is Glenwood Springs. Most of the winter sports here named are indulged in at favorite resorts. Most of the transcontinental lines have points among the Rockies with stop-over privileges.

JAPAN AND AROUND THE WORLD

The favor with which Japan is regarded by the winter traveler is evident from the increasing number of tours to the Japanese Empire which are provided by railroad and steamship companies from year to year. Thus, this spring four special tours are planned from San Francisco to China and Japan, the cost ranging from $675 to $875. The first of these leaves San Francisco by turbine steamer on the 15th of February and proceeds along the following route: Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, the Inland Sea, Nagasaki, Hongkong, Canton, Macao, Shanghai, Hankow, Pekin, Shanhaikwan, Newchwang, Dalny, Port Arthur, Chemulpo, Seoul, Fusan, Shimonoseki, Miyajima, Onomichi, Kobe, Hyogo, Osaka, Kyoto, Nara, Yamada, Tokyo, Nikko, Yokohama, Honolulu, arriving in San Francisco on June 17. The three other tours follow more or less the same itinerary, their sailing dates being, February 15, and March 8, and the dates of return to San Francisco, May 20, and July 23.

Similar trips are planned by another steamship company, on regular monthly sailings from Seattle and Vancouver. The average rate for passage, tickets being limited to four months, is $300, this sum including meals and berth on board.

By either of these routes the tourist may, if he so desires, extend his travels to an "around-the-world tour." For this the rates given by one of the companies vary from $639.10 to $1,017.64, the start being made from New York, and the trip being made by way of Australia, or by India, and thence homeward through the Mediterranean. Another company plans nine specimen tours around the world, all of which go through China and Japan, via Seattle, starting from and returning to any point in the United States or Canada, with cost of transportation varying from $445 to $734.

AID ASKED FOR NEGRO SCHOOL

Our readers will recall that some time ago we published the appeal of the Slater Industrial and State Normal School, of Winston-Salem, N. C., for financial help. This institution's influence, according to Mr. William A. Blair, its treasurer, "has eliminated every vestige of race friction in the entire vicinity," and the absence of lynching and negro crime is in marked contrast to some other parts of the South. This salutary influence has led the State authorities to offer the school $12,000, provided the trustees raise an equal sum. Those who desire to make a Christmas or New Year's gift to help extend the school's influence can send their contributions to Mr. Blair, who is vice-president of the People's National Bank at Winston-Salem. He writes:

"We have strained ourselves to the superlative degree and have raised only a small part of this amount to meet the offer of the State, and I may say it is totally impossible for us to raise it here.

"The State has already generously advanced a part of the $12,000, and we beg you to please do your utmost to help raise our $12,000. Thus with $24,000 cash in hand, we can increase the plant at least $48,000, as the colored people will do the manual labor free.

"Every dollar given by your friends NOW means four dollars to the school. You will surely do a good work by taking up this matter.

"It is a sad sight to see the number of applicants we turn away for lack of accommodations."

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CURRENT POETRY

The recent magazine verses of Dr. Henry Van Dyke have been gathered together, and, supplemented by a few new poems, are now issued in book form (Charles Scribner's Sons). The sonnet, "Twilight in the Alps," which we give below, appears in this volume. Dr. Van Dyke, by the way, holds a somewhat unique position in the field of American literature—his verses *sell*.

Twilight in the Alps

BY HENRY VAN DYKE

I love the hour that comes, with dusky hair
  And dewy feet, along the Alpine dells
  To lead the cattle forth. A thousand bells
Go chiming after her across the fair
And flowery uplands, while the rosy flare
  Of sunset on the snowy mountain dwells,
  And valleys darken, and the drowsy spells
Of peace are woven through the purple air.

Dear is the magic of this hour; she seems
  To walk before the dark by falling rills,
And lend a sweeter song to hidden streams;
  She opens all the doors of night, and fills
With moving bells the music of my dreams,
  That wander far among the sleeping hills.

Second only perhaps to the early charm of the first spring morning with its sunlight and softness and mist of green buds, is the keen delight of the first true winter morning, when we wake to find the windows frosted and old, familiar scenes changed, and open our eyes on a silent world of dazzling white. A sonnet in *Scribner's*, called "Sorcery," pictures this miracle of winter's.

Sorcery

BY FRANK DEMPSTER SHERMAN

At autumn's end, in ease before my fire
  I sat and listened to the voice of doom—
  The golden glory crumbling in the gloom—
The north wind's challenge and the summons dire:
Upon the hearthstone sang the friendly choir
  Remembered melodies of bud and bloom,
  Until it seemed that April filled the room,
Bringing her dreams of beauty and desire.

Then fainter grew the songs that came to me:
  Soft slumber held me captive for the night;
And when the Morning with her magic key
  Unlocked the door,—O memorable sight!—
A silent world of wizard sorcery,—
  The winter's camp, immaculately white!

In the December number of *Scribner's* appears a poem from Robert Louis Stevenson to H. C. Bunner. The verses were written about 1887, and are "now first published, by permission of Mr. Bunner's family with the approval of Mrs. Stevenson."

To H. C. Bunner

BY ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

You know the way to Arcady
  Where I was born;
You have been there, and fain
  Would there return.
Some that go thither bring with them
Red rose or jeweled diadem
As secrets of the secret king:
I, only what a child would bring.
Yet I do think my song is true;

For this is how the children do:
This is the tune to which they go
In sunny pastures high and low:
The treble pipes not otherwise
Sing daily under sunny skies
  In Arcady the dear;
And you who have been there before,
And love that country evermore,
  May not disdain to hear.

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Interest, 6%

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Irrigation bonds are secured by first liens on the most fertile farm lands in America.

The liens are given by individual land-owners in payment for water rights. The water immediately multiplies the land's value. The first crop from the land will usually pay the whole lien, and sometimes by several times over.

The liens are conservative. Bonds are rarely issued to more than one-fourth the land's value.

The liens are paid off in annual installments, so the indebtedness constantly decreases.

The bonds are additionally secured by a first mortgage on all the property which the Irrigation Company owns. So we have a corporation, with large interests at stake, to guard against any delinquencies.

Some Are Municipal

Some Irrigation bonds are issued by organized districts, the same as School bonds. Such bonds form a tax lien on all the taxable property in the community. They form a high grade of municipal security.

Other Irrigation bonds are issued under the "Carey Act." Such projects, until they are completed and turned over to settlers, are under the constant supervision of the State Engineer and State Land Board.

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Irrigation bonds pay six per cent interest. That is a higher rate than can now be obtained on any large class of bonds based on equal security.

The demand for irrigated land, because of its enormous fertility, greatly exceeds the supply. Irrigation projects are profitable; and, if rightly conducted, are free from risk. So there is great demand for money to help finance these projects, and six per cent is paid to obtain it.

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Irrigation bonds are issued in series, some due in two years, some in twelve years, some due every year between. One may make long-time or short-time investments. Every bond paid off increases the security back of the rest.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, so they appeal to both small investors and large.

Irrigation bonds have become the most popular bonds that we handle. They are the safest six per cent bonds that we know.

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We are now the largest dealers in bonds of this class. We have our own engineers and attorneys to pass on every detail. An officer of our Company constantly resides in the irrigated sections, watching the projects we finance.

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We have now written a book based on all this experience. It will give you a clear idea of all that pertains to Irrigation and Irrigation bonds. Every investor, small or large, owes to himself its perusal. The book will be sent on request.

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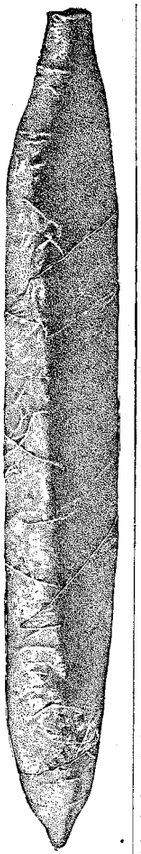

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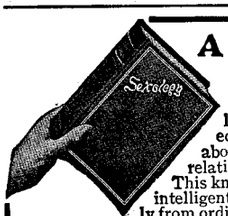

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

CHRISTMAS WITH PADEREWSKI

CHRISTMAS at Riond Bosson, his château at Morges, near Lausanne, Switzerland, is for Paderewski "a veritable time to be marked with a white stone," according to Rebecca A. Insley, writing in *The Designer* (New York). This is the place that this man, forced by circumstances to be a wanderer, calls "home" in the highest meaning of that magical word. From the article telling of a visit here we quote:

I was staying one winter at Geneva, when, during Christmas week, M. and Mme. Paderewski appeared unexpectedly at the theater one night, and the next day all the world of hotel-land for twenty-five miles around was eagerly discussing their arrival. Every one seemed to know about their estate at Morges, near Lausanne, but not even a porter or a bell-boy could be found who knew about it from a personal visit; the most hardened "tripper" among us had not sufficient courage to molest the pianist in his seclusion, and no one knew exactly where the estate was. The station-master and every villager at Morges were supposed to be in league to protect their beloved Paderewski. A stranger inquiring the way to his place was, so I heard, politely informed that he lived elsewhere or that he was not known at all.

In London, the year before, M. and Mme. Paderewski had invited me to look them up in Switzerland if I chanced to be there when they were at the château, and remembering how sincerely and cordially the invitation had been given, I quietly took the train the next morning for Morges. I was about to ask the way to the château when I saw Paderewski himself at the station, saying good-by to his wife who was going over to Lausanne. She was to return by the late morning train, but he hung upon her words as if the two were about to say farewell forever; his heart was in his eyes and he did not seem to care who saw or knew. He was so absorbed he did not notice me at all; he gazed after the train as long as it could be seen, then walked thoughtfully away, smiling at the extremely low bow of the station-master and the quick, agitated little courtesies of the village children.

There was something about him that was an appeal for solitude, so I followed behind as he left the village and took a quiet path skirting the hills that led to Riond Bosson. He entered by a private gate, and as he stood for a moment looking over the magnificent park with the splendid trees stretching out their bare arms white with snow and ice, his sensitive face was inexpressibly sad, and as the sun fell upon his bright hair, it showed the touches of gray. He was thinking, I knew, of the old days in Warsaw, Berlin, and Vienna, so different from these days, and perhaps of the beautiful, dark-eyed girl of the aristocracy to which they both belonged, whom he met and loved in his early youth and parted from, each to go a separate way through sorrow until time should join them together at last.

The ghosts of those sad years of the past are ever with Paderewski, as his friends know, but he never alludes to them and I felt guilty as I watched him. Walking around the park to the front entrance, I found the two big, savage-looking St. Bernards, Warda and Or. They were as gentle as lambs, however, when the little old woman at the lodge made me welcome. She has been on the estate so many years that she has forgotten when she came, and has half persuaded herself that she was there when it belonged to the Duchess of Otranto, the wife of Fouché, Napoleon I.'s minister of police, who laid out the place.

Paderewski soon made me welcome, too, and scolded me roundly for not giving him notice so that a carriage could have been sent to the station. He was like a different man from the virtuoso I had met in London, wrought up over his appearance at a concert, sensitive about the slightest word, an exquisite instrument strung up to its highest pitch. But it was not until the return of Mme. Paderewski just before luncheon that I was allowed to make the tour of the big house, drest now in Christmas greens, and of the grounds with the vineyards protected from the winter cold by heavy glass frames, and of the farm with Mme. Paderewski's chickens sheltered in model

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chicken-houses fitted with every modern convenience, which she loves next to her husband and her home. . . . . .

And from a room at the top of the house the music commenced. You hear it from ten in the morning until seven at night at Riond Bosson, even during the Christmas holiday time, until Mme. Paderewski gently but firmly insists that it stop and offe s the recreation of the billiard-room for the evening. Once, when she was away, Paderewski remained at the piano until three in the morning; he was composing, and had forgotten that such a thing as bed existed.

At luncheon, he was merry and free from care, making jokes in half a dozen different languages. We began to talk about books, and then the conversation turned to the women of various countries.

Paderewski, the idolized of half the women of the world, receives this feminine devotion in quite a different spirit from the average matinée idol, and he is sometimes annoyed at the silly stories published about him. "It is natural that women should make up the greatest part of my audiences, especially in America," he said, "where the men do not have as much time to devote to music as women do. But the numerous stories about the ladies who have asked for locks of my hair and photographs are pure invention. Once when I was in America, the papers said that a lady came up after the recital and seized my watch as a souvenir. But here it is," producing it with a laugh, "the same one I have carried for fifteen years.

"Where do I find the most musical women? In Germany, of course. That is merely because the love of music is traditional in Germany and has now become a habit. As far as the musical instinct is concerned, the German women are no better off than the American, the French, or the English." . . . . .

On a cabinet there was an exquisitely embossed gold box given to Mme. Paderewski by the directors of the Royal Opera House in Dresden after the first performance of "Manru," the decoration depicting scenes from the opera. "Inside this box, I have one of my greatest treasures," she said gravely, opening it and displaying a large egg. "My hens laid these eggs and they took the prize at the Lausanne poultry show. I am tremendously proud of them." And she talked eagerly about her golden pheasants fed with black ants, the Rouen ducks, the cock which had also taken a prize at Lausanne, the Indian games, the Buff Orpingtons imported from London, and the new breed of chickens she has produced among her own fowls, and known as the "Riond Bosson." . . . . .

We had tea with hothouse grapes from the conservatories at Riond Bosson, and talked about America, while "Manon," the pet pug dog, played about our feet, furnishing entertainment with a performance on the piano, but not with an extensive répertoire, however.

Mme. Paderewski speaks English perfectly, her soft brown eyes sparkling with animation as she talks. "One of our most interesting experiences in America," she went on, "was when we dined with President and Mrs. Roosevelt."

THE FINNISH PARLIAMENTARIANS

Now that the third Parliament which Finland has elected since the beginning of 1907 has been dissolved by the ukase of the Czar, there disappears, writes Mr. George Renwick, in the London *Daily News*, "the most remarkable legislative assembly in the world." This Diet was remarkable for more than one reason. It was "perhaps the most democratic Parliament ever elected," was chosen by the "system of proportional representation, in which one quarter of the entire population exercised the franchise, both sexes having votes, and one-eighth of its members were women." This Parliament, with its two hundred members, each of whom was paid a salary amounting to about fifteen shillings a day, held its sessions at Helsingfors, the capital of Finland. Here Mr. Renwick was privileged to see it at work "and to make the acquaintance of a number of its members." He tells us:

The first thing which struck me on visiting the Diet, when I was courteously permitted to remain on the

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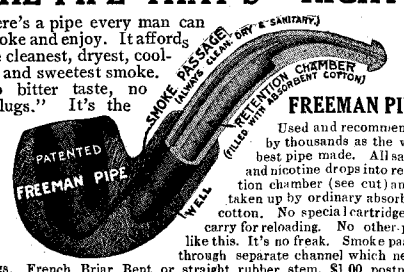

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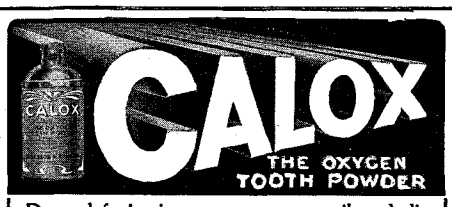

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floor of the House and go about among the members, was its strikingly democratic appearance. There was a complete absence of ceremony, of pomp; there were no uniforms, no regalia; it might have been a workpeople's political meeting; I do not believe there was one frockcoat in the whole assembly; it was a body of hard-working, clear-brained men and women. The President, a fine, stalwart, jovial Finn, Mr. P. E. Svinhufvud, took his seat just as the chairman of a political gathering would do in this country. The roll was called, and for some minutes the sonorous "On" ("I am") of the Finns and the "Ja" of the Swedes resounded throughout the hall. Then the President read the order of the day in Finnish and Swedish, and the Diet settled down to work.

Speeches were permitted both in the Finnish and Swedish languages, and official translations were provided for those who were only acquainted with one of them. If a member rose in his place his remarks were limited by a two-minute rule; if he or she desired to exceed that limit it was necessary to speak from a rostrum beside the President's desk. There was no "catching the Speaker's eye." Members rose before the debate commenced or at opportune moments during it, and gave notice to the President that they wished to speak on the subject under discussion, the members being called upon in the order in which the President had received their names.

Undemonstrativeness is a northern characteristic, but it seemed to be intensified in the Diet, behind which was the sinister figure of M. Stolypin, whose iron hand settles the fate of measures, and Parliaments. There was an air of sullen determination in word and in deed; a note of pathetic pessimism in everything. Here was a nation at work under the oncoming shadow of Europe's most crushing despotism.

"We are working for our Fatherland," said one legislator to me, gravely, "with the only weapons left to us—our pens and our tongues—in the hope that Russia and Europe may read and listen. Our speakers do not want to make people cheer; we want to make them think."

And they are thinkers all. A sturdy peasant from beyond the Ulea River came up to me and asked me to make clear to him a knotty point in the British Budget! Afterward I joined a little band of women members discussing the question of women's suffrage in England. Militant methods found no advocate among them.

It is interesting to know that opinion in Finland is unanimously in favor of the woman M.P. No one has a word to say against her; all, in fact, are loud in her praises.

"She does not belong to the talking party!" said a member of the Diet to me with just a suspicion of a smile. No, they are earnest and determined workers. When visiting the Diet, a stranger from the West is naturally interested in the woman M.P. As I entered the House for the first time a mere girl, drest—and not too well drest—as a domestic servant would be in this country, entered the hall. Clear-featured, with the light hair and blue eyes of the Northland, a chin which denoted determination, she was, I learned a member for a northern constituency. Following her came a buxom dame, a Mrs. Ala-Kulju, a peasant's wife, such as one would meet by the score carrying loads in the market-place. But in knowledge, in determination, in speech, and in patriotism, she was the embodiment of a sturdy peasant life, without which a nation can not live, and well fitted to help in ruling and guiding a nation.

THE AUTOCRAT IN THE LECTURE-ROOM

A GLIMPSE of Oliver Wendell Holmes as he appeared to the student in the lecture-room is given by Dr. Stewart Lewis in *The Independent*. Even in the height of his fame, the genial "Autocrat" always displayed a "kindliness which made all men love him." Moreover, "he was an absolutely unconscious humorist," and when lecturing would sometimes stop in amazement "when some quaint phrase, some flash of wit, sent the roomful roaring with laughter. For a moment his mind would travel back over what he had said, and then his genial laugh would join with theirs." But there was still another side to his character, and one not so familiar to us. The following

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incident illustrating this is recalled by Doctor Lewis's father, who was present:

"The Autocrat" stood in the lecture-room of the old Harvard Medical School, one winter afternoon some fifty years ago. What a contrast between speaker and audience! He, polished, cultured, self-possest, urbane—they—boys from East and West and North and South, from farm and desk and work-shop and counter—many of them with education and manners only a grade above that of day laborers! The medical-student audience of to-day is no easy one for a lecturer to face. He who stood before the one of that day, with its entrance requirements low or altogether lacking, surely needed to be well fortified with courage and philosophy.

On that day there was a stir of curiosity in the room, for on the table before the speaker stood two plates, napkin-covered, contents mysterious.

"Gentlemen!" Dr. Holmes was speaking, quietly, impressively, "I have before me some pathological specimens, which I have collected at considerable trouble—and some expense, and which I hope will make an impression upon you which will last through-out your lives."

The room was tense with expectant curiosity. Quietly the napkins were removed. The plates were heaped high with paper wads—in plain schoolboy English "spit-balls." They had been gathered from the floor of the lecture-room. Dr. Holmes's "expense and trouble" had been a twenty-five-cent fee to the janitor.

"The Autocrat" watched them a moment. A few of the boys laughed. Most stared in astonished silence.

And then the deluge!

Quietly, calmly, but with slowly gathering force, Dr. Holmes began to speak. Gone was the genial philosopher, the kindly teacher, whom they so well knew! Before them stood the professor, the scientist, the physician, defending his college, his chair, his profession, against the levity, the low ideals, of their own disciples. Sternly, soberly, he talked to them—of the honor and traditions of their college, of the efforts and difficulties of their faculty; of their profession, its high ideals, its sacred responsibilities. He talked to them of the priceless opportunities which they were wasting. His brilliant eyes seemed to search them one by one. His wonderful voice, never raised, yet carried to the farthest corner of the room. His clear-cut phrases lasht whip-like about them. His wit stung them. His irony goaded them; till in all that rough assembly scarce a man but was in tears.

And then, almost without a pause, their friend and teacher stood again before them as, with the ease of the born and practised speaker, he swung back into the every-day:

"As we were saying at the close of our last lecture."

THE FINDING OF THE "MISERERE"

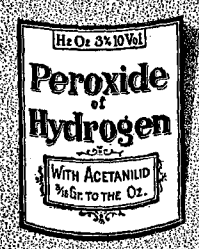
To the many who find Verdi's "Il Trovatore" their favorite opera, and to whom the plaintive notes of the "Miserere" often recur linked with saddest and sweetest memories, the following anecdote of Verdi, as recalled by *The Youth's Companion*, will be of unusual interest:

On one occasion, when Verdi was engaged on his well-known opera, "Il Trovatore," he stopt short at the passage of the "Miserere," being at a loss to combine notes of sufficient sadness and pathos to express the grief of the prisoner, *Manrico*.

Sitting at his piano in the deep stillness of the winter night, his imagination wandered back to the stormy days of his youth, endeavoring to extract from the past a plaint, a groan, like those which escaped from his breast when he saw himself forsaken by the world. All in vain!

One day, at Milan, he was unexpectedly called to the bedside of a dying friend, one of the few who had remained faithful to him in adversity and prosperity. Verdi, at the sight of his dying friend, felt a lump rise in his throat; he wanted to weep, but so intense was his grief that not a tear flowed to the relief of his anguish.

In an adjoining room stood a piano. Verdi, under one of those sudden impulses to which men of genius are sometimes subject, sat down at the instrument, and there and then improvised the sublime "Miserere" of the "Trovatore." The musician had given utterance to his grief.



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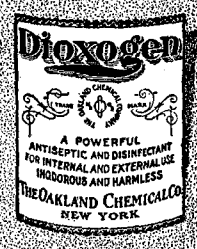
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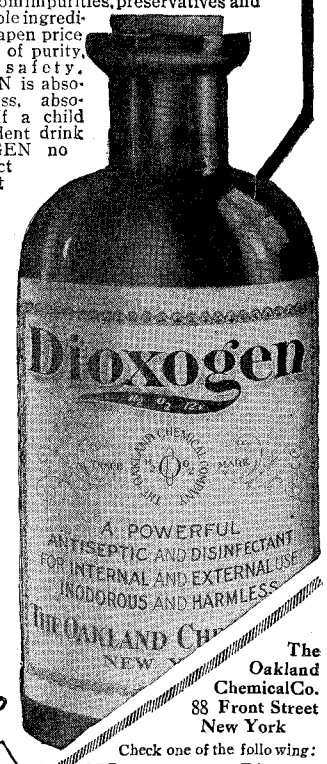

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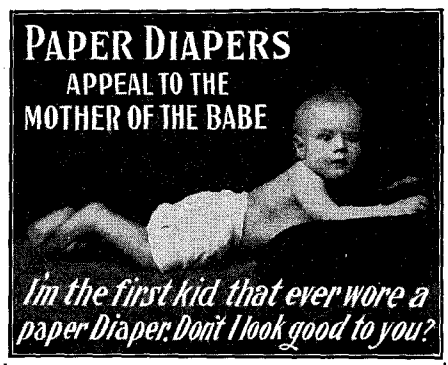

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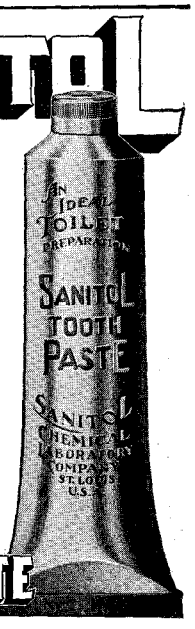

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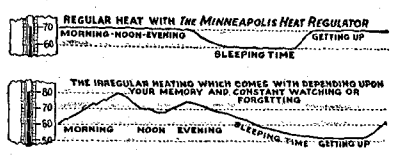

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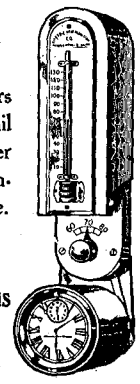

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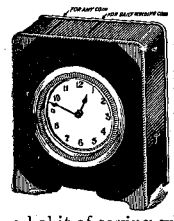

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Explained.—"Don't you want your nice bread and butter, Anne?" asked her father. Anne shook her head. "It's a shame to waste such nice bread and butter," continued her father. "I'll eat it myself."

Anne watched the process with big eyes and a look of expectancy on her face. Finally, when the last mouthful had disappeared, Anne asked: "Papa, did it tickle?"

"Tickle!" said her father. "Why, no. What do you mean?"

"I thought it would tickle," said Anne. "It had a long hair on it."—*The Circle.*

Disappointing.—HUSBAND—"I found the earring you lost."

WIFE—"Botheration! I thought you would have to get a new pair!"—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Something to Look Forward To.—The following conversation actually occurred in a Yorkshire school some little time ago:

SCHOLAR—"Please, teacher, it was the King's birthday yesterday."

TEACHER—"I am very pleased to learn that you know it."

SCHOLAR—"How old is the King?"

TEACHER—"Sixty-eight years."

SCHOLAR—"Then it will be only another two years before the King will be able to have the old-age pension."—*London Daily News.*

The Secret.—LOVER—"Of course, darling, our engagement must be kept private for a while."

THE GIRL—"Oh, yes, dear. I've told every one not to say a word."—*Illustrated Bits.*

Quips from Father Tabb.—A correspondent, writing to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, calls attention to the many lighter bits of verse written by the late Father Tabb, among which he quotes the following:

AN OBJECTOR

"Some folk," the monkey says, "there be
That claim descent from mine and me;
But I respectfully decline
Such compliments to me and mine."

INGERSOLL'S DILEMMA

Says Bob to the devil: "I do not believe
In the doctrine of hell—nor in you!"
Says the devil to Bob, "You must or be damned."
Says Bob, "I'll be damned if I do!"

A MOUTHPIECE

Why is the baby crying?
You must have scared or hit him.
"No, grandpa, I was trying
If your false teeth would fit him."

THE TUMBLE-BUG

In Egypt of old
You were sacred, I'm told;
How fell you in man's estimation?
"Each dog has his day,
And each bug, I dare say,
Takes his turn with the rest of creation."

A MISTAKE

How have you the heart, O bumble bee,
To sting a little boy like me?
"'Tis not the heart, my little friend,
I'm using; but the other end."

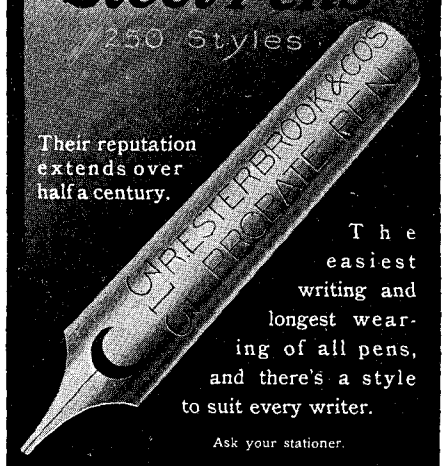
TO MY SHADOW

You skulked behind me like a hound,
And now you run before.
"But, master, if you turn around
I'll get behind once more."

UNDERSIZE

The flea a dog may bite
And not again be bitten;
The bee a bull may smite
And yet escape unsmitten.
For stronger foes are put to flight
By enemies too small to fight.

Esterbrook Steel Pens
250 Styles



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That Mighty Pen.—The superiority of man to nature is continually illustrated. Nature needs an immense quantity of quills to make a goose with, but a man can make a goose of himself with one.—*Christian Register.*

A Lost Art.—"They say that a mummy just arrived in New York is that of the cook of Rameses II."

"That so? Well, somebody had the secret of keeping a cook," and the suburbanite sighed wistfully.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Fragmentary.—"The dress Mrs. Style wore at the opera was a perfect poem," said Mrs. Howard.

"As far as it went, no doubt," replied her husband, "but I thought some cantos were missing."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Our Self-Eclipsing Heroes.—A printer's error will make a zero of a hero, but it isn't the error of somebody else that the average hero has most to fear in this connection.—*The Standard.*

"None but the Genuine——."—CUSTOMER—"Are you sure this is real Ceylon tea?"

WELL-INFORMED YOUNG ASSISTANT—"Certainly, sir. Mr. Ceylon's name is on every package."—*The Sacred Heart Review.*

Dangerous.—LITTLE DAUGHTER (reading)—"In winter every animal puts on a new fur coat."

FATHER—"Don't speak so loudly, my pet. Mama is in the next room."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

December 3.—The British Parliament is formally prorogued because of the budget crisis.

December 5.—King Gustav of Sweden secures first-hand information on the labor problem by spending the day disguised as a stevedore handling coal.

December 8.—Dr. Cook's polar records are received by the University of Copenhagen.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

December 6.—The first regular session of the sixty-first Congress opens.

December 7.—President Taft's message is read in both Houses of Congress.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury is published containing a plea for economy in government expenditures.

December 9.—The Democratic Senators elect Senator Money of Mississippi as minority leader in place of Senator Culberson, resigned.

GENERAL

December 2.—It is announced that J. P. Morgan has bought the majority of stock of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, formerly held by T. F. Ryan.

December 5.—Bishop Daniel A. Goodsell, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, dies in New York City.

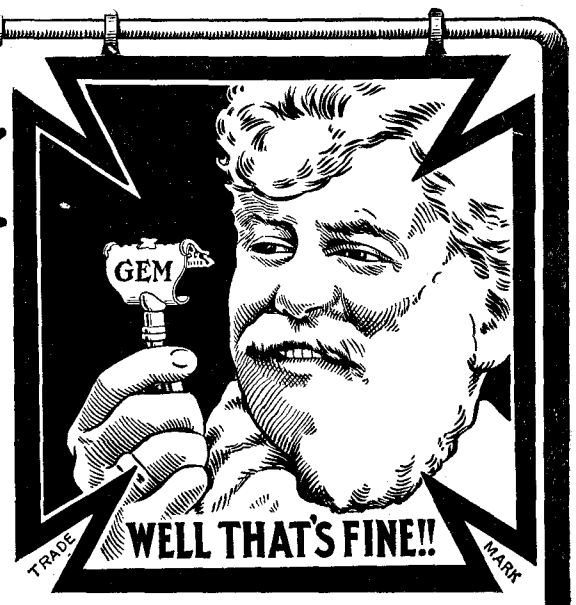
December 6.—William J. Calhoun of Chicago is appointed Minister to China.

December 8.—The New York City Board of Education forbids the playing of football by the school-boys after January 1.

In a speech at Boston Secretary MacVeagh asserts that the Payne Law is but a step in the Republican program of tariff reduction.

December 9.—The New York *Times* publishes sworn statements by Capt. A. W. Loose and George H. Dunkle, declaring that they were employed by Dr. Cook to fabricate astronomical and other observations supporting his claim to the discovery of the North Pole.

GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR.



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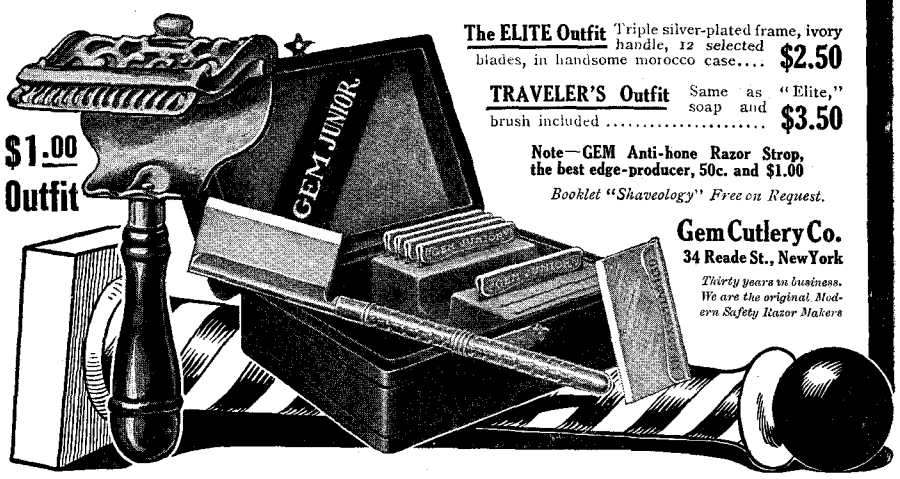

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The marvellous grandeur and scientific value of Egyptian architecture and decorations so impressed NAPOLEON that he sent 50 most eminent scientists of his day to Egypt, where they spent much time and pains gathering a vast amount of information which was incorporated by the French Government in a great work of unique value. A copy of this work was presented to each of the governments of the world. The present work is based upon this great work now on file at Washington.

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Miss Amelia B. Edwards, the Queen of Egyptology, wrote: "I wish to tell you how much I am pleased with the specimen plates of your great work."

Wm. Copley Winslow, Hon. Sec'y Egypt Exploration Society, writes: "I regard **'Mizraim'** as a masterpiece. Its exquisite and excellent plates will refresh those who have seen the monuments or studied their history. Its letterpress admirably expounds what its grand plates so fascinatingly present. The book is a wise and satisfying investment."

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *Inquirers desiring prompt answers will be accommodated on prepaying postage.*

"F. E. L.," Elmira, N. Y.—"Will you kindly state the distinction between the terms 'suffragette' and 'suffragist'?"

A "suffragist" is a person who exercises the right of political suffrage, and the term is applied to either a masculine or a feminine voter. It refers to a person who is actually enjoying the right to vote, whereas "suffragette" applies to one who advocates the cause of woman's suffrage. The latter term is distinctly feminine in its application, as can be noted in the French termination, *-ette*. A "suffragette" can not become a "suffragist" until the right to vote has been extended to her.

"B. H. W.," Gambrills, Md.—"As it is wrong to say 'preventative,' why is 'argumentative' correct? Which is proper in addressing a letter, 'John Adams, Esq., Jr.,' or 'John Adams, Jr., Esq.'?"

If the etymologies of these two words are carefully compared the reason for the difference between them will be apparent. "Argumentative" is derived from the French *argumentatif*, from the Latin *argumentatus*. You will note that the syllable *ta* is to be found in the etymology, hence it can be retained in the form of the word now in use. On the other hand, the word "preventive" is derived from the French *preventif*, and the Latin *preventus;* and as the syllable *ta* does not appear in the etymology of this word, it is an unnecessary addition to the present form, "preventive" being the correct word.

The correct form of address which you mention is, "John Adams, Jr., Esq." The term "Esquire" is equivalent to the more generally used form "Mr.," whereas "Jr." belongs more particularly to the cognomen itself as an added means of identification and distinction between a father and a son of the same name, and hence the "Jr." should immediately follow the name itself.

"D. H.," Brockport, N. Y.—"Please state the difference between 'Cyclopedia' and 'Encyclopedia.' When should each or either be used?"

The word "cyclopedia" is simply a shortening of the original form, which usage now sanctions. It has become a matter of choice which of the two terms is employed, as either one is equally correct.

"L. A. S.," Opelousas, La.—"Please state whether the custom of expressing an amount of money as follows 'five ($5) dollars' is correct. Why is it not better to write it thus: '$10.00 (ten dollars),' as in this case the letters would explain the figures?"

This is not so much a matter of explanation of the figures, as it is a matter of accuracy, probably derived from legal custom in regard to precise phraseology, thus avoiding all possibility of doubt as to the sum exprest.

"Tarrier," Quito, Ecuador.—You are correct in your assertion that the ptarmigan is not a sea-bird, as it is a genus of grouse found chiefly in the northern regions, particularly in Scotland. Its winter plumage is chiefly pure white, and hence Sir Walter Scott was correct in his reference to it in speaking of Malcolm Graeme, "Trained to the chase, his eagle eye the ptarmigan in snow could spy." The tern, however, is a bird similar to a gull, frequenting the islands in the ocean, finding its food in the fish of the sea. Its bill is pointed, not ribbed.

On a Stormy Passage.—HIGHLAND FERRYMAN (during momentary lull in the storm)—"I'm thenkin', Sir, I'll just tack yer fare; there's no sayin' what micht happen tae us."—*Punch.*

A Friend in Need.—A gentleman hurriedly entered a drugstore to find an address in the directory, but found a lady studying the book very intently. He waited as patiently as he could for a time, but she seemed no nearer the object of her search, and as his time was limited he finally ventured:

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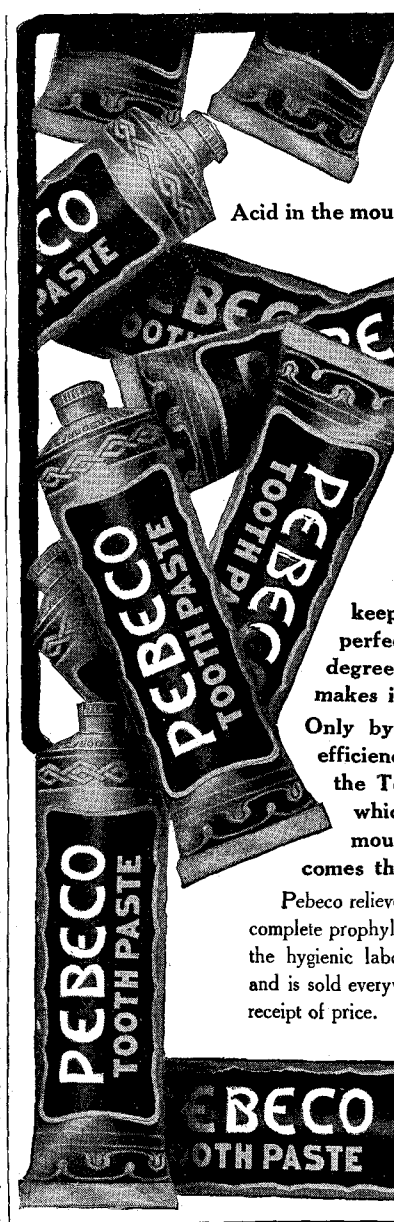

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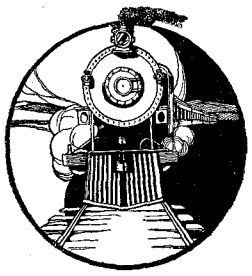

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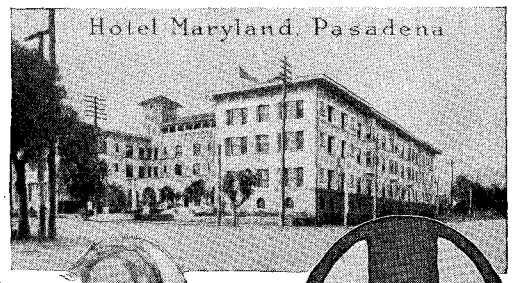

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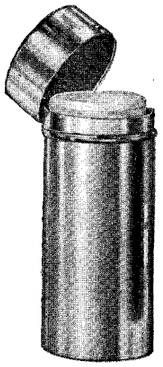
THREE CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS

Williams' Shaving Stick

"The kind that won't smart or dry on the face"



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